THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed by the Supreme Court in Banc.

The "Hirelings, Vagabonds, and Outcasts" Encounter an Overwhelming Defeat.

Judges Agnew, Williams, and Read Sustain the Law and the Purity of the Ballot-box.

Chief Justice Thompson and Judge Sharswood Prefer the Old-fashioned Democratic Way.

In the case of Patterson et al. vs. Barlow et al., an appeal from the decision delivered recently by Judge Sharswood at Nisi Prius, declaring the Registry law unconstitutional, a majority of the Court this morning reversed the judgment and affirmed the constitutionality of the law. The following is the opinion of the Court in full, as delivered by Justice Agnew:—

We regret that the necessity for an immediate decision in this case has allowed so short a time for the preparation of our opinion, and that the public character of the questions demands a treatment too full to be compatible with brevity.

The plaintiffs are private citizens, electors of the Commonwealth, tax-payers and holders of real estate in the city of Philadelphia. By their bill they ask us to declare illegal and void an act of the General Assembly passed the 17th of April, 1869, supplemental to the election laws of the Commonwealth, and to enjoin the Councils, aldermen, commissions, Controller, and Treasurer of the city from carrying its provisions into effect. The defendants deny the standing of the plaintiffs as proper parties, and the jurisdiction of the Court over the subject. In view of the danger to the peace and quiet of the people if the constitutionality of this law should be left in uncertainty, we shall pass by the questions of standing and jurisdiction in order to reach the all-important one upon the validity of the law. In passing them by we do not mean it to be inferred that we have not grave doubts of the right of the plaintiffs to represent the public, and of our own jurisdiction to enjoin against one of the political systems of the State in its entire purpose, because of the illegality of some of its provisions. We doubt the right of the plaintiffs to call for an injunction beyond that portion of the law which they, as private citizens, can show to be injurious to their own rights; and it is more than doubtful how far, as private citizens, they can impugn the validity of the by-laws, and ask us to restrain its execution on public grounds. This is the only system to regulate elections intended by the Legislature to be left in force; all laws supplied by it, and all inconsistent with it, being expressly repealed if, as a court of equity, we can lay our hands on the whole system because of the illegality of some of its parts, we can on the eve of any election arrest the entire political machinery of the Commonwealth, which is set in motion by a general election. This is a stupendous power, and to see its true aspect we have only to suppose the act of 1838 and its supplements to be still in force, and that this bill is filed to enjoin against it on the ground of the alleged illegality of some of its provisions. As a question of power, we would have the same right to enjoin against it, and thus to stop the wheels of government. See the State of Mississippi vs. Andrew Johnson, 4 Wallace.

We come now to the important question whether the act of 17th April last, called the Registry law, is constitutional? It is admitted that the Constitution cannot execute itself, and that the power to regulate elections is a legislative one, which has always been exercised by the General Assembly since the foundation of the Government. The Constitution appoints the time of the general election, prescribes the qualifications of voters, and enjoins the ballot; and for all the rest the law must provide. The precincts and districts of election, the lists of electors, whether called a list of taxables or a register of voters; and the evipence of persons and qualifications, must all be prescribed by law. This undoubted legislative power is left by the Constitution to a discretion untettered by rule or proviso, save the single injunction "that elections shall be free and equal."

But to whom are the elections free? They are free only to the *qualified* electors of the Commonwealth. Clearly they are *not* free to the unqualified. There must be a means of distinguishing the qualified from the unqualified, and this can be done only by a tribunal to decide, and by evidence upon which a decision can be made. The Constitution does not prescribe this tribunal, nor the means of ascertaining who are and who are not the qualified electors, and must designate the evidence which shall identify and prove to this tribunal the persons and the qualifications of the electors.

How shall elections be made equal? Clearly by laws which shall arrange all the qualified electors into suitable districts and make their votes equally potent in the election, so that some shall not have more votes than others, and that all shall have an equal share in filling the offices of the Commonwealth.

But how shall this freedom and equality be secured? The Constitution has given no rule, and furnished no guide. It has not said that the regulations to effect this shall be uniform. It has simply enjoined the duty, and left the means of accomplishment to the Legislature. The discretion, therefore, is vested in the general Assembly, is a sound one, and cannot be reviewed by any other department of the Government, except in a case of plain, palpable, and clear abuse of the power which actually infringes the rights of the electors. It is not, nor does the Constitution require that this freedom and equality of election shall be a perfect one. No human law, affected as it must be by obstacles and a difference of circumstances, can devise a system of perfect equality. It can only approximate it, and mere errors in the execution of the power cannot make the exercise unconstitutional. Individuals may experience difficulties, and some may even lose their suffrages by the imperfections of the system, but that is no ground to pronounce a law unconstitutional, unless it is a clear and palpable abuse of the power in the exercise. Then that election is free and equal where all of the qualified electors of the precinct are carefully distinguished from the unqualified, and are protected in the right to deposit their ballots in safety, and unprejudiced by fraud. That election is not free and equal where the true electors are not separated from the false, where the ballot is not deposited in safety, or where it is supplanted by fraud. It is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to secure freedom and equality by such regulations as will exclude the unqualified and allow the qualified only to vote. A free and equal election is the end, regulations to attain it are the means. If the end be attained, it is evident no question of constitutional law can arise on the uniformity or diversity of the regulations by which the end is reached. Of a necessity, laws passed to promote a given object must be controlled or modified by the circumstances surrounding the object, and must be framed to meet the exigencies standing in the way of the end to be reached. If uniformity of regulation be unsuited to different localities, the end must be obtained by diversity. If in one part of the State a system secures to electors a free and equal election, but fails to secure it in another part, because of the difference of circumstances, what principle of constitutional law makes it unlawful to enact other provisions to counteract the circumstances, and secure the true purpose of the Constitution? Good sense, good order, and sound morality require this diversity of regulation when it secures the end; and it is a great fallacy to substitute uniformity of regulation for a free and equal election.

This is not a new question. A registry law for the city and county of Philadelphia was passed on the 16th day of June, 1836. The list of voters corrected and certified on the first Tuesday of October, one week before the election, was made *"the only and conclusive evidence of the qualifications of the electors thereof, except in the case of naturalization hereinbefore mentioned."*

No attempt was ever made to question the constitutionality of the Registry law of 1836, though enacted under the provision of the Constitution of 1790 now in force. It was in force when the convention to amend the Constitution sat in 1837-8, and entered largely into its discussions. The attention of the convention was thoroughly aroused to it. In the committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the ninth article, Mr. Sterigere of Montgomery, moved to amend the fifth section, by adding a provision for *uniformity* in the regulations for elections. It was voted down, and when the report came up on second reading, Mr. Sterigere again offered it. The amendment will be found on the 249th page of the 11th volume of the "Debates of the Convention" in these words: The fifth section being under consideration, which reads in words following, viz.: *Section 5. That elections shall be free and equal,* Mr. Sterigere, of Montgomery, moved to amend the said second section by adding to the end thereof the words as follows, viz.: *The election laws shall be uniform throughout the State, and no greater or other restrictions shall be imposed upon the electors in any city, county, or district than are imposed on the electors of every other city, county, and district.*

Mr. Sterigere stated that the amendment was offered in committee of the whole, and was rejected by a small majority. John M. Scott, of the city of Philadelphia, said this amendment was fully discussed in committee of the whole; it should be understood, he said, *that its effect would be to destroy the Registry law in the city and county of Philadelphia.*

Mr. Charles Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, said he knew no reason why the law should be different in one part of the State from what it is in another.

The previous question was then called, cutting off the amendment, and was sustained by a vote of 69 to 42, a number of the political friends of Mr. Sterigere and Mr. Brown voting in the majority. Thus the 5th Section of the 9th Article was left as it stood in the Constitution of 1790, to wit:—"That elections shall be free and equal." This was no party vote, the relative strength of parties in the convention being 67 and 66, and should put an end to all argument on the constitutionality of a registry law.

The question of uniformity of regulation was conclusively settled by this vote. The very purpose of the amendment of Mr. Sterigere was to destroy the Registry law then existing under the identical provision in the Constitution of 1790, that elections shall be free and equal. This purpose was brought distinctly to view by Mr. Scott, and the convention, by this vote, decided against uniformity of regulation, and against imposing restrictions upon legislative power.

I sat year the question upon the power of the Legislature to pass a Registry Law was brought before this Court in the case of Page et al. vs. Allen et al., and a majority of the Court (composed of Justices Strong, Read, and myself) held that the power existed; but Justice Strong thought the act of 1868 unconstitutional in a single but essential particular, by requiring proof of a residence in the district longer than the constitutional period of ten days. *That* law was, therefore, held to be unconstitutional by a majority, Justice Read and I dissenting. The decision, therefore, has no bearing on the general question.

That a registry law to identify and distinguish true electors is constitutional we cannot doubt, and that uniform regulations are not enjoined by the Constitution is beyond all dispute.

But is there a necessity for local legislation requiring a law adapted to the city of Philadelphia not suitable to other parts of the State? If not, why is a city charter granted with all its large powers of local government, its special provisions for police and for conduct? Where population greatly abounds, vice and virtue have their greatest extremes. A simple rural population needs no night police, and no lock-up; rogues and strumpets do not nightly traverse the deserted highways of the farmers; low inns, restaurants, sailors' boarding houses, and houses of ill-fame do not abound in rural precincts ready to pour out on election day their pestilent hordes of imported bullies and vagabonds, and to cast them multiplied upon the polls as voters.

In large cities such things exist, and its proper population therefore needs greater protection, and local legislation must come to their relief. The freedom and equality of the ballot-box must be protected from the local causes which mar and destroy a free and equal election. What crime have the freemen of Philadelphia committed, that their voice at the ballot-box may be stifled by the fraud or force which springs out of their local circumstances, and yet the Legislature be powerless to relieve them? In the language of another, that would be "to place the vicious vagrant, the wandering mobs, the Tartar hordes of our large cities on a level with the virtuous and good man—on a level with the industrious, the poor and the rich." Is that a wise and just interpretation of the Constitution which opens the polls of a large city to such imported hirelings and vagabonds without a home, by adhering to a uniformity of regulation unsuited to the city on the one hand, or to the country on the other? Is the Constitution of Pennsylvania so deformed and sterile that her laws cannot protect the ballot-box of a city from falsehood and fraud because they admit of but one unbroken system for the State? Such an interpretation of the Constitution is wanting in merit, and can only operate as an incentive to fraud. How, then, can the free love and equality of elections be secured in a great city, if, from the force of local circumstances, the places of the real electors are usurped, if the ballot-box can be stuffed with impunity, or if suffrage can be exercised only at the risk of violence or life?

Thus the ground on which this case was placed at *Nisi Prius* is swept away, the postulate of the learned Judge being that uniformity of regulation throughout the State is a demand of the Constitution as to secure the equality of election. But when it is shown that the Constitution nowhere demands uniform regulations, and, on the contrary, that the very equality of elections demands a difference in regulation to overcome the obstacles to equality and fairness existing in the city, the fundamental position is overturned, and with it the entire argument built upon it. Then of what service is it to display the differences in this law between the regulations made for the city and those for the State? Let them be ten, or ten times ten, it is not their difference that makes the unconstitutional difference—the question is not want of equality in the election. He who would prove them to be unlawful must show wherein they subvert the rights of the electors themselves. If the prevalence of fraud, corruption or force in the city makes the law more rigid and exacting in order to determine the rights of the lawful electors, it may be a hardship, but it is not caused by the law, but by the crimes which make the law necessary for their protection.

When the Legislature possesses an undoubted authority to regulate such, as in this case, its discretion is not the subject of review. This is expressed by Blackstone, in Shirpless vs. the City of Philadelphia, 9 Harris, in these words, "There is another rule which must govern in cases like this, viz., that we can declare an act of Assembly void only when it violates the Constitution *clearly, palpably, plainly*, and in such manner as to leave no doubt or hesitation in our minds. This principle is asserted by judges of every grade, both in the Federal and in the State Courts, and by some of them it is expressed with much solemnity of language." He refers then to 6 Cranch, 87; 4 Dallas, 14; 13 S. and R., 178; 12 S. and R., 339; 4 Binney, 123. See also the opinion of Woodward, J., in Given vs. Commonwealth, decided at Harrisburg in 1868.

We come now to the question, What provisions of this law for the regulation of the city elections, if any, are subversive of the rights of city electors? The number of these objected to is few, after having disposed of the difference between city and State regulations. Much stress has been laid on the right of the people to elect the officers of the elections, and much said upon popular rights which might well be addressed to the Legislature in making or reforming the law. But unfortunately for the argument, the people have, by their Constitution, disposed of all such appeals when addressed to us. What clause of the Constitution forbids the officers of election, the canvassers, or even the assessors to be appointed by a board constituted by law, whether it be a Board of Aldermen or a Board of Commissioners? Let the Constitution itself answer:—Article 8, section 8—"All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in the Constitution shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law." Here then is a law made under the direct sanction of the people themselves, expressly given in the Constitution. But it is said the law is unconstitutional because the Board of Appointment in this case (the aldermen), have a majority in it of persons belonging to a particular political party, and the argument omitted to say a majority which is the result of popular elections. This ground of unconstitutionality is, then, because a board created by it is composed of individuals of different political opinions with a majority in a certain way, the result of popular elections, seems to belong to an age fruitful in discovery. How is it possible that any board composed of men can be organized without a majority in political opinion in one way or another? To a party in the minority such a board must always be unconstitutional, if such arguments were to prevail.

But clearly it is not unconstitutional and not unfair to designate a board of gentlemen chosen by the people to administer the laws among them. If these men be unfit agents, it is not the fault of the Legislature, but of a people who will elect such men to administer justice to themselves. The law binds the Board of Aldermen to appoint the officers of the election, so that the political parties having a majority in the election division shall have a majority of the board. It requires the canvassers to be appointed so that each party will be represented in the several boards of canvassers, adding a supervising power in the Courts to correct errors. What fair mind can pronounce this an *abuse* of legislative power, so gross, so palpable, and so plain as to become an unconstitutional act? Said Chief Justice Marshall:—"All power may be abused, and if the fear of its abuse is a constitute an argument against its existence, it might be urged against the existence of that which is universally acknowledged, and which is indispensable to general safety." Brown vs. Maryland, 12 Wheaton, 441.

The argument that the aldermen, being judicial officers, cannot be compelled to act is of no weight, and was so regarded by the whole court in Page et al. vs. Allen et al. decided last year. The position would overturn our own acts as judges in the appointment of prison, penitentiary, and building inspectors, commissioners to take testimony, and other officers. The practice is sanctioned by the century of use. The lower courts fill all vacancies in county and township offices, such as commissioners, auditors, surveyors, district attorneys, constables, supervisors, and overseers of the poor. The Associate Judges constituted a part of the military boards under the Militia and Provision laws, and the boards for the revision of taxes; and the judges of the judicial districts appointed the revenue commissioners. Besides, the aldermen have not refused, and it is not likely they will refuse, and what authority have these plaintiffs to gainsay their right to act, or to put in a refusal on their behalf? The truth is, that the whole weight of this objection consists in the fact that the majority of the board, representing the popular majority, hold opposite opinions to the plaintiffs, and when a new deal of the popular cards turns up a different majority, I suppose gentlemen of the opposite party will use the same argument.

The next objection, urged with equal and perhaps greater zeal, is that there is no provision for assessing persons in the city after the 20th of September. The purpose of this regulation is obvious. It is to cut off the unqualified persons who are imported into the district to displace the votes of the true electors by taking a period for the latest assessment sufficiently distant from the day of election to render it inconvenient and difficult for these hirelings to obtain a false qualification. But what clause of the Constitution requires the assessment of taxes to be extended to any period? It is a new discovery that the system of taxation must be subordinated to that of election. Neither the Constitution of 1790 nor that of 1838 prescribes any time for the exercise of the powers of taxation, though both use the *payment* of tax within two years as the means of distinguishing the true elector, and as evidence of his residence and membership in the community. It is a great error in constitutional law to mistake a restriction for an injunction. When the Constitution provides that the above shall have paid *within two years* a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, its purpose was to restrain the assessment so that voters might not be fraudulently made at the very polls; but it did not require the tax power to be altered so that assessments should be compulsory down to the tenth day before the election. There is no express injunction, and it is not even a fair implication. The rights of the true electors were well protected when they were allowed two years pending for the *payment* of a tax to secure their qualification, a period including certainly two, and it might be three, annual assessments. To this the law adds an *extra* assessment at any time before the 20th of September. The time of the assessment of taxes is part of a different system, that of taxation, and the Constitution has nowhere said it is to be subordinated to the system of election. This time belongs to the sound discretion of the Legislature, and should be regulated with a regard to what they believe the best interests of the citizens. If the Assembly believe that the best means to prevent frauds in the city elections is to increase the period for the last assessment, it may be done, the only constitutional provision being the *restriction* that the time shall not be *less* than ten days before the election.

The alleged double taxation scarcely deserves notice. The system of annual taxation has marked the whole history of the Government. He whose name is on the annual list, and on whom a tax is assessed, is clearly not to be listed a second time for *taxation*. He is to be listed for the election.

The first list of electors is to be made before the 1st of June, and being made by the same officers, is evident'y intended to be made in connection with the original assessment. If an elector has been already taxed, his tax will be transferred to the list of electors; if not, the tax will then be assessed, in order to perfect his qualifications as a voter. When the law is so easily harmonized, it is a forced construction which exacts a second tax from one whose name is on the original list. The *extra* assessments on the subsequent lists are evidently required to perfect the elector's qualifications.

It is argued that the provision of this act which requires the assessors to omit from their lists all boarders at hotels, taverns, sailors' boarding-houses, and restaurants, and all persons not qualified electors having a fixed residence in the division, is unconstitutional. It is said that a large class of electors are thus excluded from the list. This is a palpable error. The law forbids the assessor to take down the names of such persons to prevent the frauds known to result from taking down lists of persons given in as boarders when no such persons are residing at the hotel or boarding-house. But it nowhere forbids these omitted persons from being placed on the registry at the proper time and on proper evidence. On the contrary, a mode is provided to enable every lawful elector to be registered by application to the assessors or to the canvassers. Clearly, the feature complained of is a useful provision to protect the rights of the true electors of Philadelphia, and to reach the unqualified persons found at such convenient places just upon the eve of an election, when their votes are needed by unscrupulous men. Its purpose is to exclude this fraudulent element by compelling all persons not known house-holders and fixed inhabitants to come personally before the proper board, and make proof of their right. True, the omission requires of single men, clerks, journeymen and transient boarders a greater vigilance to secure their suffrage, but the hardship is not imposed by the law, but by the necessity which required it, in order to protect them and all other honest electors from being supplanted by fraudulent voters. What clause of the Constitution forbids this power to be exercised according to the exigencies of the circumstances? When the population of a locality is constantly changing, and men are often unknown to their next door neighbors; where a large number is floating upon the rivers and the sea, going and returning, and incapable of identification; where low inns, restaurants, and boarding-houses constantly afford the means of fraudulent additions to the lists of voters, what rule of sound reason or of constitutional law forbids the Legislature from providing a means to distinguish the honest people of Philadelphia from the rogues and vagabonds who would usurp their places and rob them of their rights? I cannot understand the reasoning which would deny to the Legislature this essential power to define the evidence which is necessary to distinguish the false from the true. The logic which disputes the power to prohibit masquerades in elections, on the ground that it affects their freedom or equality, must also deny the power to repress the social disorders of a city, because the same Bill of Rights declares that all men are free and equal and independent and have the right of pursuing their happiness. The power to legislate on the subject of elections, to determine their duties, carries with it the power to prescribe the evidence of the identity and the qualifications of the voters. The error is in assuming that the true electors are excluded, because they may omit to avail themselves of the means of proving their identity and their qualifications. It might as well be argued that the old law was unconstitutional because it required a naturalized citizen to produce his certificate on the fact, and expressly forbade his vote if he did not. What injustice is done to the real electors by making up the lists, so that all persons without fixed residences shall be required to appear in person, and thus to furnish a true record of the qualified electors within the district?

In connection with this subject another feature is mentioned as a hardship, requiring the proof of residence by two witnesses who must be householders and electors. But hardship is not the test of the constitutionality of a law. This case is no harder than the law which requires a will to be proved by two witnesses before a man can exercise his more precious right of disposing of his property among his children when he comes to die. Both laws have the same purpose, protection. One would protect electors against fraudulent voters, the other would protect the dying man against a fraudulent will.

Another complaint is made of unconstitutionality on the ground that the canvassers are required to strike off the list the names of all *unqualified* persons, if upon *due* inquiry and investigation they shall find them to be *unqualified*; but in the absence of the person they can only do this on the testimony of at least two reputable citizens who are private householders.

The argument is that the law is unconstitutional because the canvassers might abuse their powers. They are not permitted to strike off any qualified voter, and if they do he has his remedy at law to compel them to restore his name. The canvassers are a legal tribunal established to decide on evidence of qualification, are sworn officers, and are required to proceed in a due and proper mode, and decide on sufficient evidence. But a law can be pronounced unconstitutional when the law itself subverts the true elector's rights, and not because the tribunal acting under it may make mistakes or even abuse functions—all tribunals of every kind could be set aside upon such an argument. The language of Ch. J. Marshall may be again referred to on this point.

Another ground urged is that the proper time for the proof of the qualifications of electors is the day of election, for then only it is said the period of residence is complete; and from the nature of the facts this cannot be shown before. Grant it; but this position is taken in mistake of the very law before us. By this law it is on that day, the election day, the Election Board sits to receive the vote and the proof; then the elector appears before them and proves his franchise; then the evidence is produced and the decision made upon it. But what clause in the Constitution forbids the means to be provided beforehand which furnishes evidence of the fact? What clause forbids the making up of a record ten days before, and thus shows that the person offering his vote to the board was *an actual* resident in the precinct ten days before, and was then set down as entitled to claim his privilege on the day of election? Why is such a record not good evidence that his residence actually existed in the district or pre-existed there ten days before the election? It certainly does not diminish the true elector's right, but, on the contrary, tends to secure it. It is better evidence than the testimony of some irresponsible and base perjurer brought to prove a false residence at some low boarding-house. The record has the merit of truthfulness, and it relieves the true and honest electors of those unfounded and malicious objections to his vote made by partisans of either side. Here is the legal proof that his residence in the district began in the due constitutional time. What better proof can there be of a residence complete on the day of election than the personal appearance of the elector on that day claiming his vote, with his ballot in one hand, and the register in the other? It is good evidence, for the legal presumption of residence arising from such proof is violent.

But it is unnecessary to discuss this subject at greater length. The want of time to condense the argument has made this opinion already too long. Enough has been said to show that free and equal elections are the true end to be secured, and that the system of laws regulating the elections is only the means of securing the end; that this system of regulation is the subject of legislation over which the Legislature exercises a sound discretion; that no clause in the Constitution requires uniformity of regulation, or prohibits legislation according to the obstacles which different localities present to prevent a free and equal election, and that it is a mistake to substitute uniformity of regulation for the free and equal election which is the object of the regulation to secure. We have also shown that none of the features of this law subvert the rights of the true electors of this city, and that is the only test of the constitutionality of any provision contained in the law.

It is true there is a land of liberty this Registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, outcasts from home and honest industry; men without citizenship and a stake in the Government; men who will commit perjury, violence, and murder itself. To prevent this is the purpose of this law, and it should have the aid of fair men of all parties to give it a fair trial and secure its true end. It may have defects, doubtless it has—and what system devised by the wit of man has not?—but its defects, if any, should be remedied as they are disclosed by experience. The law is not unconstitutional. It is a part of the political system of the State, on which its offices and its very continuance depend; and we, as a Court, have no right to put our hands upon the whole system on grounds of mere hardship or for defects of regulation, which are not clear and palpable violations of the letter or very spirit of the Constitution.

The decree of the Court of Nisi Prius is reversed, and the special injunction dissolved and the case remanded for further proceedings.

The Dissenting Opinion.

When the reading of the opinion had been concluded, Chief Justice Thompson said:—

Judge Sharswood and myself desire to dissent from this decision. I think the opinion, respectable as it is, in no manner shakes the opinion of my brother Sharswood at Nisi Prius, in which I fully concur. But what I wish to say is that I intend to write a dissent and file it as soon as I have an opportunity to give the subject a full and proper consideration, adding my views to what has already been so well expressed by my brother Sharswood.

The Court then adjourned.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were given this morning:

THE TWENTY-NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Commonwealth *ex relatione* Attorney-General vs. James Gamble. This case came on to be heard at an adjourned term of the court holden at Philadelphia, and was argued by counsel on demurrer plead on part of the defendant, and now, July 7, 1869, it is considered and adjudged that judgment be and is hereby ordered to be entered in favor of the defendant and against the Commonwealth, and that defendant be discharged hence with his lawful costs. *Per curiam.*

No opinion was written, but one will be prepared and filed in the course of a few days. This case decides the unconstitutionality of the law of Feb. 28, 1868, abolishing the Twenty-ninth Judicial district, and attaching Lycoming county to the Fourth Judicial district, and thus attempting to deprive the defendant, the President Judge of the Twenty-ninth district, of his office.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The trial of prison cases was begun this morning.

Charles Snyder was convicted of the larceny of $40 from his employer.

Adeline Nelson, colored, was convicted of the larceny of clothing from a house in which she boarded.

Francis Magee was convicted of assault and battery upon a woman.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Stocks active. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 134½. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 118½; do. do. new, 116½; do. 1867, 116½; do. 1868, 116; 10-40s, 107¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co., 59; Cumberland pref., 80; New York Central, 190½; Erie, 28½; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 160½; Michigan Central, 129¾; Michigan Southern, 106½; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 151½; Western Union Telegraph, 37½.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton quiet; 600 bales sold at 34½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7000 barrels State at $5@6·70; Western at $5@7·25. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·46. Corn easier; sales of 43,000 bushels mixed Western at 67@88c. by canal, and 86@88½c. by railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 33,000 bushels State at 79c.; and Western at 78@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31·90@32. Lard heavy at 19¼@19½c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm and in fair demand; Howard street superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7·75@9; City mills, superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7·75@10·50; Western, superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7·25@7·75. Wheat lower; new red, 145@160c. Corn firm; white, 93c; yellow, 95c. Oats, 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm, and held at 103c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The International Sculling Match—The Harvard Crew Getting Ready to Depart—Crime in Tennessee—Spicy Controversy in Baltimore—European Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Crime in Tennessee—An Incorrect Statement—Arrest of Notorious Thieves.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Forrest M. Powell, who on Saturday night attempted to kill R. W. Shelton, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. Shelton had published a card charging Powell with having deserted his wife, and Powell called on him demanding a retraction, which was refused; he then fired at Shelton, the ball striking his arm. The statement of the New York *Herald's* Knoxville correspondent, that Commissioner of Registration Boughter had issued five thousand registrations before being enjoined by Williams, the former registrar, is incorrect. Boughter had possession of the office but two days before the injunction was served, and during that time not one hundred certificates were issued.

E. D. Lindsay and John Glass, noted horse-thieves, have been arrested and committed without bail. The former was identified in a crowd of twenty persons by a lady, whom he recently choked nearly to death while robbing her house, to compel her to tell where her money was hidden.

Fire.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Nooman & McNab's paper mill and J. Orton's flouring mills at Humboldt, Wisconsin, were burned last night. Loss $20,000.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Five Murderers in Custody.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, July 7.—The United States Marshal brought in five murderers yesterday, charged with the murder of John Murty, on an island in the Platte river, last spring.

Still Pursuing the Indians.

General Carr is still pursuing the Indians, but as they are better mounted, they succeed in keeping out of his way. A telegram from South Pass City states that the Indians attacked a Government train in Wind River Valley on Sunday, and drove off forty horses from settlers near Atlantic and Hamilton cities. Troops have been sent in pursuit. A telegram from Sioux City announces the arrival of several steamers from Fort Benton, where everything is reported quiet.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Spicy Controversy Between the United States Marshal and Judge Bond.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—There is quite a fierce controversy now going on between United States Marshal Goldsborough and the Baltimore *American*. The *American* intimates that Goldsborough, for whom Judge Bond was bondsman, at Bond's dictation summoned a thoroughly radical grand jury, and that attempts were made to have Alexander Fulton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, brother of C. C. Fulton, editor of the *American*, indicted for improprieties in office and removed. No bill, however, was found against Fulton. The quarrel is sharp and spicy, tending altogether to beget serious dissensions in the Republican party.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Harvard Crew Preparing to Sail for England.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Harvard international crew will leave this city for New York this evening by the Boston route. They will remain at the Astor House until Saturday, on which day they will sail for England. While in the vicinity of New York they will visit Greenpoint, where they have a new shell at Ellwith's establishment. They take with them to New York a shell recently built by Blake, of Charlestown, and the two boats will be put to practical tests to determine their respective merits. The crew do not consider the pull on Monday last as anything extraordinary, and are persuaded of a reserve of muscle not yet developed.

FROM THE STATE.

Criminals Taken to Bethlehem by a Philadelphia Detective.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 7.—Yesterday Detective C. Tryon brought to this place Dr. G. Nephegyi and W. T. Kosinsky. The former for some time past has been living with his family at the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia. It appears that they stand charged with having at different times swindled John G. Miller, of this place, out of sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $680·00. On being taken before Justice Brunner, they were sent to the jail at Easton in default of bail to the amount of $5000 and $2500 respectively.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Virginia Election.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The election in this vicinity passed off quietly. The returns from Elizabeth City county give Wells 1205 majority, and Warwick county about 120. Harris, colored candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Wells ticket, falls behind in the two counties some thirty votes.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 7—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 81½; Erie Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—A. M.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 7—A. M.—Linseed oil, £51 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 7—P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93⅛; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—P. M.—Cheese, 65s.; Lard, 70s.; Tallow, 44s. 9d.

HAVRE, July 7.—Cotton nominal.

Successful.

ALBANY, July 7.—James C. Matthews (colored) was the successful prize essayist competing for a medal in the Young Men's Association in this city yesterday.

Movements of Steamers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Steamer Lafayette, from New York June 26th, arrived out this morning. The Cunard steamer Russia, for Liverpool, today takes out $864,000 in specie.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

How it Compares with Other Lines.

The following despatch from the Commissioners appointed to examine the Pacific Railroads has been received by Secretary COX:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Jun 38.—To the Secretary of the Interior:—We have been over the two Pacific Railroads, from Omaha to Sacramento, almost all the way by daylight, going at the rate of thirty miles an hour and over, and we find them to be as good as any new roads ever made in this country. They were not perfected from Echo Canon to the Humboldt, but hundreds of laborers are now perfecting the work as fast as possible. We are satisfied that all has been done in good faith.

B. F. WADE.
JAMES BROOKS.

Report of Commissioners Warren and Wilson.

The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad made reports on the 3d inst., at the general office in Boston, of which the following is a summary:—

In accordance with the instructions of the department, dated May 16, 1869, the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have examined the section extending from the 1020th mile post to the 1085 88-100th mile post, and report on the section extending from the 1020th to the 1040th mile post, that the unfinished work will require about $58,450. The Commissioners report on the section extending from the 1040th to the 1060th mile post, that the unfinished work will require about $50,000. The Commissioners on the section extending from the 1060th to the 1080th mile post, that the unfinished work will require about $18,000.

The Commissioners report on the section extending from the 1080th to the 1085th mile, that heavy expense has already been incurred by the company in grading this part of the line, and the grades and curves are all within the limit prescribed by the law. To complete the unfinished work on this section will require about $126,000 in reducing the present grades from 116 feet to 80 feet per mile, as originally intended, and in filling up the places now occupied by temporary trestles. The location adopted is such that the work done is not lost in changing to the lighter grade.

The Commissioners say that, in all other respects, the road is well constructed, ready for immediate service, in accordance with and as required by section 4 of the "act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes;" and, as it has reached that state of completion provided for in the "report of the board convened to determine on a standard for the construction of the Pacific Railroad," made to Secretary Harlan, February 21, 1866, approved by him, and furnished to us as a part of our instructions, and as the company is rapidly, and in good faith, finishing up the incompleted work, we recommend the acceptance of the sections by the Government, and the adoption of the same course towards the unfinished work as elsewhere on the Pacific Railroad. Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN, Brevet Major-Gen. U. S. A.
JAMES F. WILSON, Commissioners.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 7, 1869.

The usual weekly bank statement, which has been delayed this week one day by the annual celebration, is an unfavorable one, showing little improvement from the recent outflow of gold and currency on the market. The legal tenders have diminished $538,878, which, added to the loss sustained during the previous week, makes an aggregate of $943,500. To offset this in part, there has been a gain of about $150,000 in specie. The loans have increased $276,349, and the deposits $185,360. By these figures it would appear that the banks are poorer in resources than the previous week by over $400,000. It is difficult to account for this singular fact, in view of the enormous disbursements in gold and currency all over the country, but it is in remarkable accord with the condition of the loan market noticed by us since the 1st instant.

Call loans continue at 6@8 per cent., according to collaterals, and discounts are fully up to 8@10 per cent. for first-class paper. Second grades range widely from 10@15 per cent., according to credits.

The gold market is comparatively quiet here, but in New York it is greatly excited. Opening sales were made at 135¼, from which point it receded to 134⅛ at noon. The transactions in Government loans are light, and prices are a little off from closing sales of yesterday.

There was more activity in the Stock market this morning, but prices were unsettled and weak. Nothing of importance was done in State loans. The first series sold at 103, and the war loan at 102½. City sixes were steady at 95 for the old, and $1 for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was in active demand, but prices were weak and unsettled, selling at 48⅛@48⅜, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 56¼@56½; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56; Northern Central Railroad at 50; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42, ex-dividend off.

Canal and Bank shares were unsettled.

Coal stocks were inactive; 4·81 was bid for New York and Middle; 5 for Shamokin; and 2 1-16 for St. Nicholas.

Passenger Railway shares were without improvement.

—The Fame Fire Insurance Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. The increase of capita. of this Company from $100,000 to $200,000, and the removal of its office from No. 406 to No. 809 Chesnut street, have tended to a handsome increase of business during the past six months, the amount insured being $2,210,448, against $1,274,792 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of nearly a million dollars. Its receipts from premiums and interest on investments during this time have been $30,049·55, whilst its losses and expenses have been but $9118·47, showing a gain for the six months of $20,930·08.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500	Pa 6s, 1 se	103	100 sh	Read R.	b5&1.48·91
$500	Pa 6s W I. Cp.	102¼	200	do.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FREE CUBA"—HOW IS FREE CUBA POSSIBLE?

From the N. Y. World.

It is perfectly well understood that the sympathies of General Grant are enlisted on the side of the Cuban insurgents with all the tenacity of his naturally stubborn character. The law, indeed, requires him to prevent the fitting out of expeditions from our shores; but he has taken no active steps, and means to take none, to repress such expeditions and punish those who engage in them. It is well known that the recent arrests were not in pursuance of his instructions. The tardy zeal of the local officers was self-prompted. The President cannot reprimand them for attempting to enforce the law; but he has given them, and means to give them, no efficient support. It is not probable that the leaders of the expedition will ever be tried. The multitude of the enlisted men are to be set free without indictment, without bail, without unpleasant consequences of any kind to deter them from embarking in new enterprises as soon as a new opportunity is afforded. Indeed, the idea of inflicting and trying a thousand men, one by one, is impracticable and preposterous. Judicial remedies are not adapted to emergencies in which multitudes of men run into a frenzy and violate the laws. Judicial process cannot begin to act until after the offense has been committed. Judicial proceedings are too slow, too technical, too much embarrassed by the necessity of dealing with each individual offender separately, and allowing swarms of witnesses to be examined on each side, to meet cases in which thousands of men rush into a violation of the laws by a common impulse. The fact that General Grant does not go beyond judicial proceedings, and that he does not even set these in motion, but merely refrains from actively obstructing them when set on foot by subordinate officers without his instructions, would of itself prove, even if we had no other evidence, that the affected neutrality of our Government is a sham and a farce.

If the President had any sincere intention to enforce the neutrality laws, he would long since have issued a proclamation, as has always been done in similar cases; and if the mere warning had proved insufficient, he would have had recourse to the preventive measures authorized by the act of April 20, 1818. The eighth section of that act is in the following words:—

"8. In every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed; or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented; or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, as before defined; and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people: in every such case, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged; and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace."

This section of the neutrality act confers upon the President ample authority for dealing efficiently with such expeditions; but President Grant has made no use of this authority. It slumbers as a dead letter in the statute book. For anything he has done or is likely to do under it, it might as well have never been enacted. The moral support of the Government is given to the Cuban insurgents. With so much popular feeling as exists in their favor, and the moral support of the Government, they will find the means of fitting out expeditions from this country, and the hope of an open recognition will encourage them to hold out, and prolong the contest—perhaps until the island is ruined. The diseases incident to the climate are making havoc of the Spanish troops. The dilatory tactics adopted by the Cubans, who suffer much less by sickness, may enable them to wear out all the forces that can be sent from Spain.

Both parties to this contest, and the United States as interested spectators, have a common interest in shortening the struggle, and permitting the industry and commerce of the island to be revived. If the insurrection is to be crushed, the sooner it is crushed the better; if it is to succeed, the sooner it succeeds the better. An early decision either way would be better for all parties than the desolation of the island by a sanguinary contest, continued until its industry and property are destroyed and its population reduced to barbarism and beggary. With President Grant's known predilections, the influence of our Government is likely to be exerted in such a way as to prolong the struggle and desolate the island—a result more to be deprecated than any other.

Is there no solution of this difficulty which would satisfy the honor and save the interests of all concerned? Considering the attitude of our President, the unsettled condition of the Spanish Government at home, and the hopes entertained by the insurgents, we can see but one solution; and that is, the sale of Cuba by Spain to the Cubans. Spain had far better sell the island at a fair price than conquer it by a long and wasteful struggle which would destroy the value of the possession. The troops, which are falling victims to the climate, are needed at home to aid in consolidating her new institutions. She had better sell the island while it has a value, than fight for it till it becomes worthless. On the other hand, it would be more for the advantage of the Cubans to purchase it while it has a value, than to win it by a protracted struggle, from the effects of which it might require years, and perhaps generations, to recover. They could afford to start with a debt, if they could have the island before it is ravaged and laid waste by war. Its wonderful resources are, as yet, not much impaired. The taxes which they now pay to Spain for misgovernment would suffice to discharge a heavy debt. They would need no army or navy for any other purpose than the preservation of domestic order. Against foreign aggression the United States would feel bound to protect them, as it has long been the settled determination of this country that Cuba shall never pass into the hands of any other foreign power than Spain. A police, supported by a militia which could be called out in an emergency, is all the armed force independent Cuba would need, if she has capacity for self-government. She would need no greater revenue to support her civil establishments than is required by an average State in our Union. The exorbitant sums extorted by Spain in taxes could be nearly all devoted to the extinction of the debt incurred by the purchase of the island from the mother country.

Spain would, of course, require a guarantee for the payment of the debt; and if the question should ever reach that stage, it might be worth the consideration of the American Government and people whether their interest in the island is not sufficient to justify them in giving the guarantee. We should, of course, require security, and it might be given by a pledge of the duties collected on specified articles of commerce. If Cuba should choose to come into the Union before her debt was finally extinguished, we should have to pay the remaining balance of the debt, as Cuba would then relinquish to us the chief sources of her revenue.

Whatever merit, or want of merit, there may be in this plan, its agitation as a serious proposal would at least test the sentiments of the property holders of Cuba in relation to independence and the capacity of the people of the island for self-government. Their taxes would be no heavier than at present; and if they believe that order would be maintained and property secure under an independent government, it is for their interest to favor the project. We should like to see the disposition and judgment of the Cuban property-holders thus brought to a practical test. The opinion of the shrewdest and most intelligent part of the inhabitants would be of great value on such a subject.

They would probably think, as we have long thought, that the people of Cuba are not very well qualified for republican institutions. But surely they had better flounder through the experiment than have the island wasted and desolated by a long war. The chances of success as an independent nation are certainly better than the absolute and irretrievable ruin that would result from a protracted civil war. If such a calamity could be averted, and the property, industry, and commerce of the island be saved, by a purchase from Spain guaranteed by the United States, the project would be worth considering.

"UNDER WHICH KING?"

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is writing, and has partly published, a history of our late unpleasantness, which he entitles "The War Between the States." Mr. Stephens has just felt impelled to write a letter explaining away the major propositions of his book. It strikes us that Mr. Stephens might have wisely refrained from writing his book, and thus spared himself the annoyance of writing his letter. But our readers shall judge for themselves.

Mr. Stephens' theory is that the Union was a mere league of sovereign powers, and of course dissoluble at the pleasure of those powers respectively—of a minority, or, in fact, of any one of them, so far as that one is concerned. And he quotes sundry conspicuous Republicans—among them Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin F. Wade, and Horace Greeley—as having, at some time, favored this view.

Mr. Stephens is utterly mistaken. Leaving others to speak for themselves, we can assure him that Horace Greeley never, at any moment of his life, imagined that a single State, or a dozen States, could rightfully dissolve the Union. The doctrine of Horace Greeley, which Mr. Stephens has confounded with State sovereignty, is that of *popular* sovereignty, or the right of a *people* to recast or modify their political institutions and relations—the right set forth by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, as follows:—

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of *the People* to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

—This doctrine of Jefferson's we have ever received; and we have held it precisely as it reads. The same is true, we presume, of Messrs. Lincoln, Wade, and other Republicans. Mr. Stephens may say it justifies the so-called secession of the South; we think differently. We hold that secession the work of a violent, subversive, bullying, terrorizing minority, overawing and stifling the voice of a decided majority of the Southern people. The facts which justify this conclusion are embodied in "The American Conflict," more especially in Vol. I, chap. xxii. According to Mr. Stephens' conception, a majority of the people of Delaware, consisting of less than 100,000 persons, might lawfully dissolve the Union, but the whole population of New York south of the Highlands—at least 1,500,000 in number—could do nothing of the kind. Mr. Stephens' may possibly be the true doctrine, but it certainly never was ours, nor of any Republican so far as we know. The right we affirm is not based on the Federal Constitution, but is before and above any and all Constitutions.

Mr. Stephens in his letter or codicil says:—

"When I stated that secession had been abandoned by the people of the Southern States, I meant all that I said, and uttered nothing but the truth. Its abandonment was accepted in good faith as one of the results of the war. It is no longer looked to in any contingency as a practical remedy or check against any usurpations or abuses of power on the part of the Federal Government. This abandonment on their part has been manifested in every form in which public as well as private honor can be pledged. All the States in their conventions have, without equivocation, given it an emphatic abandonment. Even the Southern Generals in the New York Convention last year, to whom such an unkind allusion is made by Judge Nicholas, gave their pledged honor to this abandonment by unanimously sustaining the platform of principles then announced. Whether they were 'unpardoned' or not, their individual honor and integrity as men were certainly untarnished and unsullied, far beyond the reach of all impeachment or reproach. This sting of Judge Nicholas at the Southern Generals was, as it seems to me, no less unkind than unjust. Why he should have applied to them the epithet of 'unpardoned' I know not, for, if I am correct in my recollection, the imputation is utterly without foundation in fact.

"No utterance of mine, therefore, presents to the people of the North or South the question of secession as a living issue. This is but the work of imagination on the part of Judge Nicholas. I opposed it as an expedient remedy at the time it was resorted to, though I believed it to be a rightful one. And, though I believe it to be the rightful one, I did not believe it to be the only one, much less the surest or the best one. I then thought, and still think, that there were other remedies much more practicable and expedient."

—It seems to us that Mr. Stephens here repeats his old blunder, and that it is one which threatens to be mischievous. Mr. Stephens in 1860 believed secession rightful but inexpedient. He now says the South (*his* South) has abandoned secession—that it is no longer regarded by her as a practical remedy for Federal abuses and usurpations. We accept this statement as true of course, so far as Mr. Stephens is concerned. Others will speak for themselves. But consider:—

I. The Federal Constitution, as originally ratified, either authorized State secession or it did not. Mr. Stephens says it did.

II. If it *ever* authorized that resort, it *now* authorizes it; for no amendment since adopted has taken from the States the right to secede.

III. If the power to secede is reserved by the States, certain of them may at any time see fit to exercise it. The fact that Mr. Stephens in 1860 did not deem such exercise expedient did not prevent Georgia's secession then, and may not at the next attempt.

IV. Should Georgia resolve to secede, she will have Mr. Stephens' assertion of her right to do so in black and white. Having seceded, she will reassert her paramount authority, and command his acquiescence. And he will be constrained by his own proclaimed principles to obey her then, as he did in 1860.

—On the whole, we submit that Mr. Stephens should write as becomes a reconstructed Unionist, or mark his letters "private," and keep them so.

Mr. Stephens' error is one eminently practical. A good many men who had been educated at West Point by the Union *for* the Union left her service in 1861 to lead the armies raised to destroy her. Many of them, including the most eminent, have recorded their conviction that secession was neither necessary nor expedient; yet even General Lee felt constrained by such considerations as moved Mr. Stephens to "go with his State."

Now we have no taste for digging up the mouldering bones of bygone controversies. "Let the dead bury their dead." We do not quarrel with those who thought and acted as Mr. Stephens or General Lee did in 1860–61, as to the propriety of such action then. But we have a country, a government, a military and a naval service, with costly schools to match; and we do most earnestly protest against commissioning or training one more military or naval officer who holds that a State may rightfully secede from the Union, and call with authority on her sons to follow her. The country has no money to spare to educate soldiers whom another power (or forty others) may command to draw their swords against her. Let bygones be bygones; but let us have a clear understanding and a plain chart as to the future.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The question of the introduction of Chinese laborers is exciting great interest all over the country, and a large number of our exchanges come to us with articles and comments thereon. But it is more particularly in the South that the greatest interest is awakened. We published on Monday the call for a convention in Memphis, of delegates from the cities, towns, and counties of the neighboring States, to consider the subject and initiate plans for bringing in large numbers of Chinese under labor contracts. One of the leading Chinese operators in this business in California has announced his intention to attend the convention for the purpose of offering contracts, and we are informed that parties in New York are preparing to visit Memphis at the same time with offers of great facilities for transportation. The convention will meet on the 13th instant, and there is no reason why fifty or a hundred thousand Chinese should not be put on the cotton plantations of the South in time for the picking of next year's crop.

That the convention at Memphis will be numerously attended there cannot be the slightest doubt; but though eminent as agricultural laborers, it is not alone in tilling the earth that the Chinese are adapted to fill our social wants. The experiment has been made in California, and has proved a success. Nearly two hundred thousand Chinese have already poured in through the Golden Gate, and to-day they dig the mines and the canals, build the railroads, till the vineyards and the gardens, fill the household duties of cooks, laundrymen and male servants, throng in the factories, the foundries, the mills, and the machine shops, and are ready to undertake any kind of labor, heavy or light. In fact, to them is due the great revolution in production in California, which enables home industry and skill to supply every public want and contribute to the rapidly increasing wealth of the community. They are industrious to a high degree, frugal and shrewd in business, keen in finance, and will create wealth where others would starve. Their intellectual culture is of a high order, and the moral precepts of their faith assimilate in a high degree with those of the Christian religion.

The stimulus that brings them hither is the vast difference in the wages of labor in the crowded area of the Chinese empire, where a working man can earn but a few cents a day, and those of our own prosperous but thinly settled country. The channels of communication and supply, now but just opened, must continue to increase in capacity until an approximation in the level of wages has been reached. Where that level will lie it is now impossible to estimate. The advent of steam, the rail, and the electric wire in China, will tend to increase employment and raise the wages of man there, as they have done here and in Europe, by increasing the facilities for distribution and consumption of his productions. Whether the men of China be brought here to till our lands and attend our machines, or the machines be taken to China, the effect upon the general condition of mankind must be the same—a great increase in production, and a commerce that will surpass the wildest dreams of the merchant. It is estimated that the steam engine has increased the productive powers of the twenty millions who inhabit England a hundred fold, and it is a known fact that while population in any country increases in a given arithmetical ratio, commerce increases in a similar geometrical ratio, so that when the population has doubled their trade has increased fourfold.

Apply this rule to our own production and commerce under the stimulus of Chinese immigration, or to those of China under steam on her rivers and canals, and in her manufactories, and it will almost seem that a millennium of trade is close at hand, when every man shall be clothed in silks, and every woman be decked with pearls. This problem is destined to be first worked out in the great valley of the Mississippi, through the agency of steam on the Pacific Ocean and multiples of the iron way from the Pacific to the great river. Already an agency in St. Louis announces that it is ready to contract to deliver fifty thousand Chinese laborers, and General Forrest has closed for one thousand to fill a railroad construction contract which he has undertaken. The South is the first in the field, because, in consequence of recent events, her needs are greater than ours. But we have our needs, too, which the Chinese immigrant can and no doubt will fill. The mission which pertains to us, however, is to see that this great experiment in human development under constitutional government be conducted with that respect for individual rights which our laws and our treaties guarantee. Conflicting immigrations from Europe and Asia to our great field of enterprise will give rise to many interesting problems in social government, in morals and in religion; for with industrial and commercial prosperity comes great mental activity. They can all harmonize under the panoply of free government, and our ability to lead them to that result will be the highest test of our greatness as a people.

HAVE AMERICANS ANY RIGHTS IN CUBA?

From the N. Y. Times.

We have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking steps for the vindication of the rights of Americans resident in Cuba.

When news reached us by telegraph a few days ago of the execution of two Americans by the Spanish authorities, we called upon President Grant to direct immediate inquiry into the facts of these cases—in order that it might be satisfactorily determined whether the men were guilty of the offenses charged against them, or whether the Spanish authorities might not have been led to the perpetration of a great crime through their excitement about American filibusters and their anger against American sympathy with the revolution.

There is now more reason than ever why the Government should promptly direct inquiry into the matter. We now know that at least one of the Americans (Sheakman) who was executed, denied being a filibuster, or being in complicity with any filibustering movement. He avowed on oath that he engaged in New York as a sailor on board the Grapeshot for the voyage to Falmouth, not knowing she was to take on filibusters and land them in Cuba. He was left on the Cuban shore against his will, and while employed in unloading a boat, the Grapeshot having left suddenly and unknown to him. He declined taking part with the filibusters after the vessel was gone, and as soon as the Spanish troops appeared he voluntarily surrendered to them. The American Acting Consul at Santiago labored hard to save his life, as also did the British Consul, but the Spaniards nevertheless proceeded to execute him at their leisure.

We have, along with the report of this case, an account of another case in which a British subject (Robinson) was arrested and imprisoned on a Spanish accusation at Matanzas; but the British Commodore Phillimore hastened to the place on an iron-clad and demanded the man's release. The Spanish functionary agreed to the demand, but the troops threatened to kill Robinson if released; whereupon the British Commodore, accompanied by a number of naval officers, went ashore, marched to the prison, released Robinson, conveyed him to the British iron-clad, and thus secured his safety. At the same time he forwarded to the Captain-General explicit demands for full satisfaction in another case of wrong to a British subject.

Are American citizens less entitled to protection and justice in Cuba than British citizens? Are American officers and functionaries less prompt and determined than British officers in enforcing the rights of their countrymen who may be outraged abroad?

The Government must see to this matter at once. There are large numbers of Americans resident in Cuba who have been guilty of no offense against the Spanish power, and toward whom our Government is bound to see there is no wrong perpetrated.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Probably in no civilized country is there such a *hegira* of people from their homes, in the summer months, as in the United States. From the city to the country, from the country to the sea, from the sea to the mountains, there is an incessant stream of travellers seeking rest, or change, or society, or solitude, some wanting moist air and some dry, some the luxuries of a hotel, and others the hardships of the wilderness, and all desiring a change of scene and occupation. The climate of this country compels these changes more than that of Europe, or even of our own Eastern coast.

Few families in our cities preserve the health of their children without giving them a few weeks in summer in the fields or on the sea beaches. The destroying pestilence among city children—*cholera infantum*—is best of all averted by mountain air. Very few boys or girls grow up to full beauty and vigor in our large cities who have no vacation in the country. And the experience of all business men in New York is that the best economy, both of health and pocket, is to give some few weeks of the year to entire change of scene, and to rest or exercise among the mountains or by the sea. Our best-preserved professional and business men, who enjoy more than a fortune in their health, are always those who have made a point of taking their annual vacations, whatever was the pressure of affairs. And in our climate, the business people, even in the country, rarely get through a year healthfully without a brief visit to the sea-side. Americans are fast learning the lesson that no success in a profession and no amount of wealth can compensate for a moment the loss of health and nervous vigor.

Our people are fortunate in having such a large selection of different resorts for their summer residence, all peculiar in their features and attractions. A sea coast, extending, we may say, for pleasure purposes, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the frontiers of Maine, offers itself to the lovers of yachting, sea bathing, and sea air. Mountains, from the picturesque region of Western Virginia to the wild and solitary Adirondacks and the grand peaks of the White Mountains, present innumerable resorts for those who prefer the pure air and grand scenery of high altitudes.

For those seeking wild life and sporting, the lakes of Maine and the Adirondack lake country will give an entirely new and invigorating recreation. Those more ambitious may try the salmon fishing in the streams of the Provinces, or buffalo shooting on the Kansas prairies, or explore the "Switzerland of America," the Rocky Mountains, or emulate the Alpine Club among the high peaks and unexplored canons of the Sierras.

This country offers innumerable resorts for health and amusement during the summer. The more of our overworked population who can seek them, the better for the popular health.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown

Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1j

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Stree

21 mwslrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF TILLINGHAST & HILT having been dissolved, the undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he will still continue the business of an Insurance Agent at the old office, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

All kinds of Insurance placed in reliable Companies, and all losses promptly adjusted and settled, as heretofore.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE FIRM of Tillinghast & Hilt, hereby announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 117 South FOURTH Street, Basement, where he will still continue the General Insurance Business.

With thanks for their patronage in the past, he solicits a continuance of the same.

DAVID B. HILT.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 1 7t

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CRIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

427 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.

Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.

4 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS,

Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.

H. BELFIELD & CO.,

3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S

Large Establishment,

No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

4 2 6m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16 §

WINES.

HER MAJESTY

CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kloeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 §rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good, in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsl

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

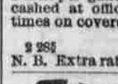
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24§

SHIPPING.



CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship EROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

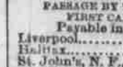
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,

1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 16

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

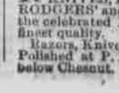
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M.

City of Boston, Saturday, July 17, at 12 noon.

City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....30 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F.....45 | St. John's, N. F.....20
by Branch Steamer | by Branch Steamer

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,

No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,

5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT-SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,

2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the sixth volume of the "Household" edition of Thackeray's works, published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This volume completes the series as originally announced, but the favorable reception that this edition has met with has induced the publishers to extend it so as to include Thackeray's miscellaneous writings. This will be pleasing to the lovers of good literature, as some of the best things that Thackeray ever wrote are to be found among his minor works. It is gratifying to note that the public appreciation of Thackeray is growing, as his writings deserve to be more widely known than they are. It is probable that he never will be as popular as some of his contemporaries, but his reputation will last longer, and his works will obtain a more permanent place in English literature. A cheap and elegant edition like this will have a tendency to make Thackeray's works better known among general readers, while it will be appreciated by those who already admire them.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," by Edwin Paxton Hood. This is a series of lectures on preachers and preaching, mostly delivered to the students of the Pastors' College of which Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is director. The work gives the author's ideas about what preaching ought to be if it is to be effective, the training that preachers ought to have to fit them for their vocation, and other practical ideas that ought to be useful to those who are studying for the ministry. The subject is illustrated by biographical, historical, and elucidatory anecdotes of every order of pulpit eloquence from the great preachers of all ages.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the "Elements of Astronomy," by Elias Loomis, LL. D. This is an abridgment of the larger work on astronomy by Professor Loomis. It being designed as an elementary book for academies and high schools, the more abstruse mathematical calculations are omitted, and only such retained as will be easily comprehended by the class of students for whom the work is specially prepared. The treatise is a clear and comprehensive exposition of the subject, it is copiously illustrated, and it appears to be exceedingly well adapted for a class-book.

—The same house sends us "The Physiology of Women," by C. Morrill, M. D. This is a useful treatise on the diseases and complaints peculiar to the female sex. It contains a number of practical hints for the preservation of health.

—"My Daughter Elinor" is the title of a new novel that we have also received from the same house.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—William Muthart had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of horse-stealing. Policeman Gill, of the Schuylkill Harbor force, testified that he and Policeman Smith arrested the prisoner on Saturday night week, at which time he admitted that he stole a set of harness he had at a stable near, and said that he had stolen the horse he exchanged for the bay mare he then had in his possession; that he offered $500 to let him go, asking that he should not be taken to the Central Station, where a standing reward, which had been offered for him, was known to the detectives. No owner had been found for the harness recovered. Muthart was committed for a further hearing. As he was being conducted to the lock-up, he broke away from the officers, and ran at full speed through Independence Square, towards the southwestern gate. He was pursued and captured before he reached the street.

—Mr. Thomas F. Bell, so long and favorably known to the book-buyers of Philadelphia, died yesterday afternoon, after an illness of several months. Mr. Bell was about fifty-five years of age, and was born in the city of London. He came to this city with his father when he was a lad. His father was a bookseller in Philadelphia, and he had two brothers also booksellers here. Mr. Bell was connected with the old house of Cowperthwaite & Lord, afterwards Lord & Carlile, and then George W. Lord & Son. When this firm finally went out of business, Mr. Bell became associated with M. Thomas & Sons, where he remained until within a few months of his death. He was a genial, kind-hearted, and courteous gentleman, and was esteemed one of the most intelligent and popular "criers" of books in this country.

—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Justice Agnew delivered an opinion in six cases brought to test the constitutionality of the act of August 25, 1864, known as the Tonnage Tax law. Six railroad companies disputed the constitutionality of the act in the courts in Dauphin county, and obtained judgment in their favor. The Supreme Court now reverses the judgment of the Court below, thus declaring the act constitutional. The opinion is very long and elaborate, reviewing the constitutional provisions in regard to commercial intercourse between the States, and declaring that the Pennsylvania act does not hinder the commerce between the States.

—Howard H. Jones, colored, eight weeks old, died yesterday from an overdose of laudanaum, administered in mistake by his mother, at No. 344 Centre street.

—Henry Druckenmuller committed suicide at his residence, No. 1116 North Fourth street, yesterday, by hanging himself to a bedpost with a clothes'-line. Cause assigned, business difficulties.

—The Board of Health elected the following officers on Monday, for the ensuing year: —President, Eliab Ward, M. D.; Secretary, Charles B. Barrett. Samuel T. Canby, a newly appointed member of the board, appeared and took his seat.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅝.

—The Society of the Army of the Potomac met yesterday in New York. Next year it will meet in this city.

—General John Cochrane has declined the appointment of Collector of the Sixth district of New York.

—The schooner Volumnia, with a cargo of brandies and cigars, has been seized at Pensacola. The vessel was from Tampico.

—The Treasury Department yesterday confirmed the sale of fifty-three hydraulic presses, which sold for $150 each and cost $2000 each.

—Senator Cameron is in Washington, endeavoring to have his son-in-law appointed Attorney-General, in the event of Hoar's resignation.

—The Cuban General Goicouria, arrested on the last New York expedition, has been remanded to jail for a further examination into his case.

—The commissioner under the Mexican treaty to adjudicate the claims between that country and our Government has not yet arrived in Washington.

—The President yesterday appointed a colored boy, who had constructed a model of a steam engine, to an apprenticeship in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

—Messrs. Smith and Brown, editors of a journal in Terre Haute, Ind., were shot yesterday by a policeman named Sernia. Mr. Brown, it is feared, will die from his wounds.

—A special Treasury agent, who has been examined, denies that any frauds have been perpetrated in the New Orleans Custom House, under Collector Kellogg's administration.

—Some New Yorkers, having failed to defeat Secretary Boutwell at the Gold Board, where he has interfered with their operations of keeping gold up, are trying to effect his removal.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Irish Church bill was resumed. Lord Lofford moved an amendment, granting the value of their manses to the Presbyterians.

Earl Granville opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would aggravate the mischief of the decision arrived at by the House on Friday night, when it rejected the amendment to permit churches to retain their ecclesiastical residences without payment therefor.

Lord Lifford withdrew his amendment, and the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to clause 29, that private endowments made since 1560, instead of 1660, be retained by the Church. He pointed out that large endowments were made prior to 1660, and said there was no reason why they should not be dealt with in the same manner as those made after that date. To show such an unjust discrimination he thought was most dangerous, and it would shake the faith of the people in private endowments.

Lord Hatherly opposed the amendment, on the ground that private endowments made prior to 1660 were purely mythical, and he said the Ulster grant was an appropriation to church uses of public lands and money won by the English while putting down a rebellion, and was in no sense a private endowment.

The Bishop of Peterborough supported the amendment, urging that neither on the ground of justice nor of legal right ought the Church to be deprived of these early endowments.

Earl Granville said the difficulty in establishing the legality of those early endowment rights would swallow up the whole amount of their value in litigation, and he proposed to grant half a million sterling, in money, instead.

The Marquis of Salisbury objected to the bringing in at the last moment of fresh proposals by the government, and proposed that the consideration of clause 29 be postponed.

Lord Cairns suggested the passage of the clause without date or amendment, leaving Earl Granville's proposition to be considered in the report.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then moved an amendment that all glebe lands granted by the crown since 1560 be given to the new church body. After a long discussion the amendment was carried by a vote of 105 to 55.

Clauses 30, 31, and 32 were agreed to, and clause 33 was taken up.

The Earl of Limerick moved an amendment providing that poor rates be deducted from any rent charge sold in lieu of tithes.

The Marquis of Salisbury remarked that this amendment was an arithmetical puzzle, but was evidently intended as a sop to Irish landlords. The Government proposed to act fairly, but the bill was the most penurious and exacting measure ever devised. If the Government had come boldly forward, and avowed the clauses which distinctly represented their principles, they would have commended themselves more to all classes of the community.

The House divided on the Earl of Limerick's amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 91 to 64.

Clause 33, as amended, and clauses 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38 were agreed to.

The Earl of Courtown, believing the feeling of the House was against the amendment to cancel the "Regium Donum" and the Maynooth College clauses, withdrew it, and the former was agreed to.

Lord Fitzwalter renewed the amendment to strike the Maynooth clause from the bill, and the Earl of Bandon objected to the clause as a violation of the preamble.

Lord Cairns admitted that that was a good ground for objection, but he would not vote for a rejection of the clause, because it would result in throwing the Maynooth grant on the consolidated fund.

The Duke of Argyle defended the clause, and the Duke of Rutland opposed it.

The House voted to retain the clause as it stood, by a vote of 146 to 22.

Clauses 40 to 67 (inclusive) were agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Dean Stanley preached a sermon on the 4th of July, in which he made allusion to American independence, and to the relations of England and the United States. He strongly deprecated the use of irritating expressions by those in authority in either country.

LONDON, July 6—Midnight.—In the House of Commons, to-day, the telegraph purchase bill was read for the first time.

The House of Lords to-night took up the Irish Church bill at clause 68.

Lord Cairns moved, as an amendment, to postpone the question of the disposal of the surplus, because much time must elapse before its realization, and he objected to its application to relieve others from legal obligations.

Earl Granville condemned the amendment, and said it would, if adopted, have the effect to verify the prophecies that the bill would give no satisfaction.

The Duke of Cleveland regretted the failure of the proposition for concurrent endowment, and urged that the surplus fund be held until Parliament should be more fully able to decide its application.

The Duke of Argyle supported the original clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the reckless conduct shown in throwing away a large fund. He ridiculed the declarations of members of the Government, that though individually in favor of concurrent endowment, under present circumstances they deemed it impossible. It was lamentable to see ministers sacrifice not only their own convictions, but considerations of the highest policy and statesmanship, at the bidding of a liberation society.

The Earl of Kimberly urged the Lords to be content with the amendments made, and not to forfeit them by rendering it impossible for the Commons to accept the bill as amended. The House divided, and Lord Cairns' amendment to postpone the disposal of the surplus fund was adopted by a vote of 160 to 99.

The clauses previously passed over were then considered and agreed to, with some verbal alterations. The preamble of the bill was amended to make it agree with the alteration made in clause sixty-eight, and the bill then passed the committee.

LONDON, July 6.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in the principal cities of Europe. At Vienna a banquet was given, at which Mr. Hay presided, and, on toasting the health of the Emperor of Austria, called to mind the despatch sent by Secretary Seward to Mr. Motley, in 1862, in which a tribute was paid to the dignity, moderation, and justice which had marked the policy of Austria at the beginning of the Rebellion in America, and, added Mr. Hay, these qualities continued to characterize the conduct of the Austrian Government throughout the war. Minister Jay gave a toast to the health of Baron von Beust.

At Stuttgard two hundred Americans and their friends had a dinner, at which Mr. Herman presided, and toasts were drunk to the independence of America, President Grant, Congress, the Army and Navy of the United States, and to the King of Wurtemburg. At night a ball was given, at which one thousand people were present.

LONDON, July 6.—Banquets were given on July 4, in Paris and Berlin. At the latter place, the health of Grant and the King of Prussia, Bancroft and Bismark, were toasted, and the speakers compared the American anniversary with that of Koniggratz.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27, via HAVANA, July 6.—Mariscal, Minister to the United States, leaves on July 25 for Washington. Minister Rosecrans yesterday delivered his letter of recall to Juarez, and Mr. Nelson, the new Minister, presented his credentials. Speeches were made complimentary to the people of both countries, and it was decidedly the event of the year.

On the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad a train jumped the track, killing twenty-five persons and wounding many others.

Arango has pronounced in Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, and Guanajuato.

The Federal Government is short of funds and refuses to pay the interest on the national debt, and has also reduced the salaries.

Vargas has been declared Governor of Puebla.

Board of Control.

Yesterday afternoon the stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers was held in the Athenæum, Sixth and Adelphi streets, Daniel Steinmetz, President, in the chair.

A number of communications were received, among which was one remonstrating against the manner of distributing the tickets for the commencement of the Girls' High School. Referred.

A communication was received from the Twenty-second section, asking for an appropriation of $7000 for the erection of a new school house. Referred.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills amounting to $40,039·88, for which warrants were directed to be drawn in payment of the same. Referred.

The Committee on Property reported a resolution recommending the purchase of two lots of ground, one at Thirty-eighth and Story streets and the other at Thirty-eighth and Elm streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, for school purposes.

The Committee on the Boys' High School reported a resolution granting the use of the telescope to Professor Coffin, for the purpose of making observations of the eclipse of the sun at Burlington, Iowa, in August next. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution recommending the degrees of Master and Bachelor of Arts for certain graduates of the High School. Agreed to.

Also, a communication giving the names of the pupils dropped from Division H of the Central High School, their term averages being less than 50—some of the averages were as low as 30·6—and were sent back to their schools. It should be remembered that about eighteen months since a resolution was adopted to admit candidates in the Boys' High School and the Girls' Normal School without an examination. The teachers of the different schools send a certain number, with their averages at an examination made by them. This course we at the time deprecated, deeming it unwise.

The Committee on Girls' Normal School reported that ten pupils, admitted in February, having attained very low averages, were returned to their schools.

A resolution from the Committee on Grammar, Secondary, and Primary Schools, recommending the confirmation of a number of teachers, was agreed to.

A resolution, dispensing with the meeting of the board in August, was not agreed to—yeas, 10; nays, 13.

Mr. Green presented a resolution admitting Mary A. Keyser, of the Wyoming School, into the Normal School, she being below the age, but having attained a high average. Not agreed to—yeas, 8; nays, 15.

Mr. Armstrong, from the Committee on Ventilation, made a lengthy report, with a resolution attached, recommending that no school-house shall hereafter be erected unless special attention is paid to the matter of ventilation. Agreed to. Adjourned.

Sales by the Sheriff.

The following described properties were last evening sold by the Sheriff for the prices named:—

Three-story brick house and lots southeast corner of Second and Master streets, 15 feet front, 115 feet deep; $6900.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Brown street, 180 feet west of Thirteenth street, 16 feet front, 78 feet deep on east line, 79 feet deep on west line; ground rent, $60, silver money; $1800.

Two three-story brick houses and lot, east side of Eleventh street, 158 feet north of Jefferson street, 16 feet front, 118 feet deep; ground rent, $60; $3000.

Three-story brick house and lot, northwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep; $13,500.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side of Walnut street, adjoining above, same size; $2200.

Lot west side of Second street, 215 feet south of Morris street, 70 feet 7½ inches front, 136 feet 9 inches deep; ground rent, $165; $1600.

Three-story house and lot east side of Fifth street, between Vine and Wood streets, 16 feet 6 inches front, 62 feet 6 inches deep; ground rent, $11; $1000.

Lot south side of Mount Vernon street, 80 feet west of Thirteenth street, 18 feet front, 72 feet deep; $550.

Three brick houses and lot east side of Sixth street, 172 feet north of Spruce street, 22 feet front, 177 feet deep to a 22 foot court; mortgage, $6000; $6000.

Three-story brick house and lot south side of Wallace street, 117 feet 1½ inches east of Eleventh street, 18 feet front, 77 feet 1½ inches deep on eastern line, 78 feet 5½ inches on western line; $3000.

Three-story brick house and lot west side of Lemon street, adjoining No. 1, 18 feet front, 50 feet deep; ground rent, $60 on bond; $1450.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Spruce street, 128 feet west of Sixth street, 18 feet front, 101 feet deep; $6300.

Two houses and lots west side of Brier place, 167 feet south of Locust street, 95 feet west of Tenth street, 28 feet front (each 14 feet), 43 feet deep; $2700.

Buildings and lot east side of Frankford and Bristol Turnpike road, 62 feet north of Bedford street, 30 feet front, 100 feet deep; $2300.

Lot north side of Coates street, 212 feet west of Fifteenth street; 22 feet 4 inches front, 92 feet 3⅜ inches deep on east line, 93 feet 8⅜ inches on west line; $2400.

Lot north side of Coates street, adjoining No. 1, same front, 93 feet 9⅞ inches deep, on east line, 93 feet 4 inches on west line; $2300.

Lot adjoining No. 2, same front, 96 feet 10⅜ inches deep on west line, 95 feet 4 inches on east line; $2200.

Lot north side of Coates street, 79 feet ¼ inch east of Sixteenth street, 19 feet front, 98 feet 4⅜ inches deep on east line, 100 feet 4 inches on west line; $3000.

Lot west side of Second street, 35 feet south of Norris street, 180 feet front, 130 feet deep; ground rent, $180; $5700.

Two-story stone house and lot, north side of Wyoming avenue, 550 feet east of Sarah Harper's land, 200 feet front, 555 feet deep; and lot north side of Wyoming avenue, 464 feet east of Sarah Harper's land, 86 feet 1 inch front, 280 feet deep; $6100.

Houses and lot, northwest corner of Second and Concord streets, 24 feet 9 inches front, 90 feet deep; ground rent, $32; $2500.

Three-story brick house, lager beer saloon, brewery and lot, west side of Eleventh street, 196 feet south of Columbia avenue, 18 feet front, 173 feet deep; ground rent, $66; $1500.

Building and lot, east side of Twelfth street, 92 feet north of Columbia avenue, 24 ft. front, 173 ft. deep; ground rent, $72; $1500.

Two-story brick house and lot, west side of Marshall street, 112 feet south of Berks street, 14 feet front, 40 feet 4 inches deep; $1400.

House and lot, north side of Vine street, 174 feet 10 inches east of Nineteenth street, 23 feet front, 125 feet deep; mortgage, $6000; $1000 to be paid on sale; $1000.

Lot, northwest corner of Thirty-second and Haverford streets, 177 feet front, 180 feet deep; $1900.

Lot, north side of Coates street, 190 feet west of Fifteenth street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 92 feet deep west line, 90 feet east line; $2500.

Three-story brick house and lot, northwest corner of Broad and Huntingdon streets, 25 feet front, 177 feet 10 inches deep; $960.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Second street, 37 feet north of Oxford, 18 feet front, 121 feet 9 inches deep. Ground rent, $49·50—$2550.

Three-story brick house and lot, west side of Second street, adjoining No. 1, same side. Ground rent, $49·50—$2900.

Two-story frame house and lot, south side Maple street, 148 feet west of Eighth street, 16 feet front, 35 feet 5 inches deep. Ground rent, $16—$900.

Buildings and lot, west side of Germantown road, 15 feet front, 34 feet deep on north line, 36 feet 9 inches on south line—$6300.

House and lot, northwest side of Locust avenue, Germantown, 90 feet front, 214 feet deep; and two lots, northwest side of Locust avenue, adjoining, 237 feet 6 inches front, the foregoing subject to building restrictions —$8000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side of Walnut street, No. 815, between Eighth and Ninth streets, 16 feet 2 inches front, 120 feet deep—$11,025.

VIRGINIA.

The Elections.

RICHMOND, July 6.—The election, as far as it has progressed, is the quietest ever held in Virginia, and the city presents the appearance of a Sunday. A body of troops are bivouacked in the public park, and the ambulances of the two parties, covered with national flags, are driving about for the weak and infirm. A number of blacks have openly voted the Walker ticket, without any of the hostile demonstrations from their brethren which characterized the last elections. The whites, up to 1·30 P. M., have 430 majority in the three wards.

RICHMOND, July 6—Evening.—The elections here closed quietly, and the ballots are being counted. Both parties claim the State. The returns show a large colored vote for Walker, and it is thought he has carried the State by a large majority.

Despatches from conservative sources from the south-side counties state that the colored vote for Walker is very large, and that several members of the Legislature have been gained.

RICHMOND, July 6.—The election passed off quietly. After nightfall the streets resounded with cheers for Walker and the victory in the State. A meeting of Walker men was held, and addressed by six colored men and several whites, including Mr. Hunnicutt.

Preminent Walker men here claim the State by 30,000 majority, and a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature, but prominent Wells supporters claim that they have a decided majority in the State, although they give no figures. Nearly every telegram received here by either side shows large gains for Walker, and a serious split in the colored vote, which, it was claimed, could be controlled for Wells.

The heaviest detection of colored men from the Wells ticket is in the south-side counties, where the Walker men ran several colored men for the Legislature. In Charlotte, a very strong colored county, four hundred blacks voted for Walker. Up to midnight, telegrams received announce that Walker has carried the following counties:—

Bedford, 1000 majority; Augusta, 3000; Albemarle, 300; Culpeper, 200; Washington, 1000; Smythe, 1000; Louisa and all the white counties west of the mountains.

Wells carries the following:—

Petersburg, 1200 majority; Greenville, 300 majority; and Chesterfield, Nottoway, Charlotte, and Halifax counties.

The Congressional candidates successful as far as heard from are, Porter (Wells man) in this district, Booker (Walker) in Pittsylvania district, Newton (colored) in York district, and McKenzie in the Alexandria district.

In a very few counties have the blacks polled their registered vote, while the whites everywhere have polled nearly their entire strength. In the legislative districts the Walker men claim 300 majority, which gives them 11 members of the Legislature.

It is estimated by old politicians here that Governor Wells' defeat is the most decided that has occurred in Virginia since the Presidential election of 1856. The Constitution, with the objectionable clauses expurgated, is adopted by an overwhelming majority. There are about thirty counties heard from, which give Walker nearly 12,000 majority.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices. E. P. MOYER & BRO., No. 709 MARKET Street—709.
6 5 1m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 33	MOON RISES	2 57
SUN SETS	7 33	HIGH WATER	1 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	June 19
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Boston	June 22
Dorian	Glasgow	New York	June 23
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 26

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 7
Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 7
City of Dublin	New York	Antwerp	July 7
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	July 7
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	July 8
New York	New York	Bremen	July 8
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	July 8
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	July 8
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 10
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 10
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	July 20
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. barque F. Reck, Denker, Bremen, Harjes Bros.
Ital. brig La Rochelle, Cafiero, Gibraltar for orders, Paul Fehl, Jr.
Schr W. Slater, Watts, Salisbury, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Jas. Warren, Drisko, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 58, Worrell, New York, do.
Schr Vrale, Mason, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 8, Brown, New York, do.
Schr M. J. Lawton, Lawton, Roxbury, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, 28 days from Windsor, N. S., with laths and pickets to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Walton, Coombs, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Telegraph, Ruark, from Rappahannock river, with lumber to captain.
Schr H. B. Fay, Prescott, 12 days from Calais, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Jas. Warren, Drisko, from New York.
Schr Annie Sheppard, Bewditch, from New Haven.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 7.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Frank and Jennie, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Harry Craig, with lumber to Brown & Woelpper.
J. A. J. White, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.
Rieven Brothers, with anthracite coal for Wilmington.
J. R. Harris, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 6.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Idazoma, with flour, and Rose Ann, with ice, for Philadelphia.
Burrett, with iron, for Bordentown.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
H. S. Armstrong; Goddess of Liberty; Garibaldi; H. Campbell; E. B. Timmons; American Boy; J. H. Davis; and M. L. Herrick, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Record, Colfer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.
Ship Sanspareil, McAlpin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 4th inst.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Shaw, from Boston for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole P. M., 2d inst.
Barque George Henry, Jenkins, hence, at Quebec 30th ultimo.
Barque Vesta, Koldrup, hence, at Cronstadt 18th ult.
Brig Annie Bachelder, Gilbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st ult.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, hence, at Portland 2d inst.
Schr Flight, Crowell, hence, at Bangor 2d inst.
Schr Eva, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 2d instant.
Schrs N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Lucy K. Cogswell, Isaac Baker, and Taylor & Mathis, hence, at Bath 2d inst., and all passed up the river.
Schr Thomas Borden, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.
Schr Vernal, Sawyer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 3d inst.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, hence, at New London 2d instant.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, hence, below Providence 4th instant.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, hence, at New London 2d inst.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Bristol 3d inst.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schr Ald. Smith, hence, at Beverly 1st inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 3d inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, hence, at Richmond 3d inst.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, at Providence 3d inst., from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 3d inst.
Schr J. Bright, Shaw, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, hence for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole A. M. 2d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

In accordance with previous notice, under date of June 3, a first class nun buoy, painted red and numbered 10⅝, has been placed on the eastern side of the main ship channel, New York bay. It is about midway between and in a line with the Southwest Spit buoy No. 10 and buoy No. 12, in twenty-four feet of water, and must be left on the starboard side by vessels bound inward.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·25, worth $1·75.
PLAIN DRESS LINENS,
In Flax Grey, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, etc., fine qualities, from 37½ cts.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,
Reduced 15 to 25 per cent. to clear out the stock.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
This is the cheapest invoice of Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.
BARGAINS IN THIN WHITE GOODS AND PIQUES.
THE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES ARE RECEIVED. [9 30 wfm§

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
East of Front street.
6 19 1mrp

NEW SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
12§§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Graduall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 3

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE
SUMMER SEASON. SECOND WEEK.
ELLSLER AND DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPE,
in the celebrated pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
With New Tricks, Beautiful Scenery, and Magical Transformations.
The celebrated Pantomimist,
TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN,
GEORGE A. BEANE as Pantaloon.
HARRY LESLIE, as Harlequin.
MADILLE AURIOL, as Columbine.
A GRAND BALLET
of distinguished French, Spanish and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRI ST ODY.
Premiere Danseuse, Ma'm'selle THERESA ANTONINO.
To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion,"
Mr. ALFRED MOE,
the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly.
MISS C. JEFFERSON, as BURLESQUE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
$1·00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
Seats secured in advance. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. [7 7 6t
ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager for the Troupe.

WALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street, THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB WALER, of this city, in combination with KLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the best instruments made, and have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer great inducements. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1163 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of Superior Rosewood Pianos.
THE BURDETT ORGAN.
P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the Celebrated Burdett Organ. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we challenge contradiction. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this historic relic.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms

TO

NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,

3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Booksellers,

NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

TALES OF A GRANDFATHER

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Four Volumes, 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 50 per volume.

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All the new Books and Magazines as soon as published, and sold at wholesale prices. 3 22 mwfrp

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WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 28 mw5 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

We publish elsewhere this afternoon the full opinion of Judge Agnew, sustaining, in the most unqualified manner, the constitutionality of the Registry law passed at the last session of the Legislature. This law was recently declared to be in conflict with the Constitution of the State by Judge Sharswood, holding the Nisi Prius Court; but his judgment has been reversed by the Court in Banc, three of the Judges—Agnew, Read, and Williams—being of the opinion that none of its provisions are in conflict with the Constitution, while Chief Justice Thompson unites with Judge Sharswood in sustaining the recent decision of the latter. The result of the appeal to the court of last resort will give entire satisfaction to all the citizens of Philadelphia who earnestly and honestly desire to see the ballot-box purified and kept pure hereafter. The law may possibly be defective or impracticable in some of its details, but time and experience will point out these defects, and give us an opportunity to remedy them as fast as they are manifested.

The point of Judge Sharswood's adverse decision at Nisi Prius was that the law destroyed the freedom and equality of elections which the Constitution of the State demands. This position is fairly overturned by the opinion of the majority, Judge Agnew giving the following answer to the question, to whom are the elections free? "They are free *only to the qualified electors* of the Commonwealth: clearly they are *not* free to the unqualified. * * * It is the duty of the Legislature to secure freedom and equality by such regulations as will exclude the unqualified, and allow the qualified only to vote." The effect of the law as it acts upon the men who have striven to make our elections the most shameless farces is thus tersely summed up by Judge Agnew:—"It is true there is a kind of liberty this Registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds, outcasts from home and honest industry, men without citizenship or a stake in the Government, men who will commit perjury, violence, or murder itself." Such are the men whom this law will tend to curb; and as far as it suffices to do so, it should and will receive the unqualified endorsement of the mass of honest voters, whose enemies they are. If experience should prove that any of its provisions are burdensome upon the honest voter, or impracticable in their application, as we have already said it will be comparatively easy to remedy them before the evils resulting therefrom can approach in magnitude and enormity the glaring abuses which have so long been possible of perpetration simply and solely because no such law has been in force.

THE NEW DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS.

We print in our local columns the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, which is designed to transfer the charitable bequests subject to municipal management to a new board of fifteen directors, consisting of the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, and twelve citizens appointed by the Courts. The fate of this bill during the last three months appeared doubtful, as Governor Geary did not append his signature to it until a few days ago, but it has now become a law, and the new board will be organized this afternoon.

Several important legal questions may arise under this new enactment. Inasmuch as the principal bequest which it will affect, the Girard estate, was entrusted to the management of this city, it would be extremely unfortunate for the present and future generations of orphans if the proposed transfer of authority to a commission, appointed in part by the Supreme Judges of the State, should revive the drooping hopes of the heirs of Stephen Girard, and give them an opportunity for once more contesting this long-disputed case in the Courts. It must not be forgotten that strong combinations of lawyers and politicians have been formed, at various times, to devise pretexts for seizing this magnificent property; and the general course of the last Legislature was so infamous, that it was not incapable of abetting these schemes. It would be extremely unfortunate if the effort to secure better management for Girard College should lead to the transfer of the entire estate to a few collateral heirs and a horde of hungry speculators. Before the proposed change is made, we hope all doubts of this kind will be fully set at rest by an authoritative decision, and that the men who have faithfully guarded the heritage of the orphans heretofore will guard it still.

It is also alleged that some of the trusts affected by the new bill are well managed by their present directors, and that more harm than good will probably result from the proposed change.

Aside from these objections, which, on investigation, may not prove well founded, the underlying principle of the new law is a good one; and if we were not admonished by ancient experience to distrust the Greeks when they bring us gifts, we should heartily commend it. The various commissions now entrusted with the management of other municipal concerns discharge their duties in a much more creditable manner than the partisan boards which were formerly elected, and a well-managed body of Directors of City Trusts, composed of men of high character, would doubtless give general satisfaction. It is quite possible that the existing trusts would be administered with great fidelity and wisdom by such an organization, and the disposition of wealthy citizens to leave large bequests for charitable purposes, hereafter, would be increased by the belief that their gifts would not be squandered by extravagance or their benevolent designs thwarted by mismanagement.

THE PROGRESS OF REFORM IN ENGLAND.

In England reform movements commonly progress by slow but sure degrees. Every advance is met by a determined opposition from the Conservatives, who are either interested in the perpetuation of abuses, or who have that genuine British dislike for change in the established order of things which is unable to see good in anything that has not the sanction of antiquity. A measure of reform, however, when once started, gathers power and adherents until it becomes irresistible; and, although the most influential and wealthy classes are arrayed against it, the matter is finally brought to pass. The Irish Church is one of the most prolific causes of discontent that the Irish people suffer under. And the injustice is, if anything, the more grievous as it is to a great extent of a sentimental nature. It is a badge of conquest that touches a sensitive people in the most sensitive portions of their nature; and disinterested observers have long been of the opinion that the pacification of Ireland must commence with the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The agitation of the question has produced its legitimate results, and this Church is now about to be placed upon an equality with other religious denominations; and it will have to maintain itself by its own exertions, and compete with other religious organizations on something like equal terms. It is curious to note the progress that has been made in the disestablishment question even within the last twelve months. The following table exhibits the divisions in the Lords and Commons on the Suspensory bill last year and on the Irish Church bill within the present year:—

DIVISIONS ON SUSPENSORY BILL—1868.

Commons.	*Lords.*
Highest No. in favor..330	Highest No. in favor.. 97
Average majority for.. 60	Absolute maj. against. 95

DIVISIONS ON IRISH CHURCH BILL—1869.

Commons.	*Lords.*
Highest No. in favor..368	Highest No. in favor..179
Average majority for..118	Absolute majority for. 33

In this connection, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that within the last twenty years the Tories have only been defeated twice in the House of Lords in party divisions. Lord Derby's vote of censure on the Palmerston Ministry in 1857 was lost by 36 votes, and the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church passed to a second reading by a majority of 36. These facts show how strong the conservative feeling is in the upper house, and how impossible it is to have any great reform movement carried except under extreme pressure.

BORROWED THUNDER.

Andrew Johnson, a retired Tennessee breeches-maker, who drifted into politics, and by a mysterious dispensation of Providence became President of the United States, made a number of speeches which were chiefly remarkable for what might be called a dish-water flavor. No public man of this century certainly, has uttered the same number of platitudes unrelieved by anything but vituperation as this man. It would be difficult to find in all his performances, literary or oratorical, a single sound, sensible idea, a single word or expression that has taken hold of the popular fancy, except his famous declaration that "treason must be made odious." This is one of those epigrammatic utterances like the "irrepressible conflict," "Let us have peace," and others that go straight to the mark, and become popular watchwords in the discussion of the great political questions of the day. It has often been a matter of surprise that Johnson should have got off anything so good as this, and his claims to being the originator of the phrase are disputed in favor of Mr. Robeson, the new Secretary of the Navy, who is said to have used it in the Union League rooms in this city during a discussion about the probable policy of the Government at the close of the recent Rebellion. Mr. Robeson's language was shortly after repeated in Johnson's hearing, and this phrase in particular appeared to tickle his fancy amazingly. A few days afterwards he made use of it in a speech, and was credited with it accordingly. It seems almost a pity that the only good thing A. J. ever said should now be proved to have been borrowed thunder.

Arch Street Theatre.—*Humpty Dumpty* continues to be the attraction. Those who wish to be amused will find the tolls and troubles of *Humpty Dumpty* calculated to tickle the risibles, banish the blues, and promote digestion. This pantomime is equal to any of the modern productions in this city.

THE STATUS OF KING COTTON.

The report upon the interests of the United States, prepared by the Statistical Committee of the "National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters," whose annual meeting was held in New York a few days ago, sets forth the following:—

	Bales.
Stocks in the ports, September 1, 1868.....	38,000
Receipts at the ports to last mail dates (June 18).....	2,062,000
Total supply, at ports, to June 18.....	2,100,000
Deduct foreign exports, to June 18.1,402,000	
Stocks in port, to June 18..... 95,000—1,497,000	
Taken from the ports by Northern spinners.	603,000
Add receipts overland to mills, to April 24..	241,000
Add receipts overland to mills, April 24 to June 18 (estimated).....	6,000
Total taken from this crop by Northern spinners, since September 1, 1868.....	850,000

According to the returns made from the mills for 1867-8, the Northern consumption, that year, did not exceed about 900,000 bales. It is supposed that the consumption this year is less, owing to the reduced production of heavy goods. The report continues:—We do not venture to accept as fact, however, the inference from the above figures, that the Northern mills require to buy less than 50,000 bales to run up to 15th October, 1869, which would complete the year for which supplies began to be received at mills, about October 15, 1868, because it does not satisfactorily appear that the supply in hand, supplemented by the 50,000 bales, will extend so far. The common impression is that the supply held by the mills on the 18th of June will extend (at present rate of use) only to about August 20 or 25, and that a further supply of 120,000 to 140,000 bales is required to run up to "new cotton," 15th October.

	Bales.
Assume the want for home use up to 15th October to be the maximum, say.....	140,000
And that there shall be a further export of...	25,000
Total.....	165,000
Whence is it to come? Can it be supplied?	
The stock in all the ports June 18 was.....	90,000
To come in before 1st Sept., including inland stocks (estimated).....	30,000
In transitu from South, June 18.....	21,000
	141,000
Portion of receipts at ports to 1st Oct. (estimated at 50,000 bales), available for mills before Oct. 15.....	37,000
Supply.....	178 000

If the stock in the ports 1st of September, and in the mills 15th of October, be assumed to be the same as last year, there is an apparent supply for the maximum want, and a surplus over, in *pro forma* statement, which bespeaks of the future only an ordinary minimum of supply, to cover a maximum of want, and it would be well for manufacturers generally, if a large portion of the manufacturing power shall be stopped through the hot months of July and August. Looking to October 1, the period of the annual making up of the cotton statement for all Europe, the chief elements which enter into the supply for that period are now visible, and calculations can be made which will be approximately safe. From January 1 to June 10, twenty-three weeks, in Great Britain, the deliveries for home use were 1,178,000 bales, or 51,200 per week. The deliveries for export use were 172,000 bales, or 7500 per week. From Liverpool, 1,155,000; from London, etc., 195,000; total, 1,350,000 bales, or 58,700 per week. The total deliveries from Liverpool alone were 50,000 bales per week. Stock of cotton in Liverpool, June 10, 435,400 bales. Estimated imports:—

	Bales.	
From the United States, at sea, June 5.	30,000	
Cleared since June 5.....	20,000	
To clear before Sept. 1.....	25,000	45,000
		125,000
From E. Indies, at sea, May 15.	456,000	
Cleared before June 1.....	44,000	
		500,000
Brazil, same as last year.....		195,000
Egypt, same as last year.....		9,000
West Indies, and others, same as last year.....	37,600	836,600
Total supply.....		1,304,000

The deliveries from Liverpool the first 23 weeks of 1869 were 50,000 per week, which included a large trade demand for some weeks. Now the trade demand is much less, but there are indications of a large export demand. Assume, then, an increase of deliveries to 52,000 bales per week for the next 16 weeks, 832,000, it would leave on hand, in Liverpool, Oct. 1, 470,000 bales, against 424,000 Oct. 1, 1868, whereas on the 10th of June the stock was 217,000 less than at the same date in 1868, a large falling off in the deliveries for consumption and export. Exports of plain and colored cotton goods from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde to the East Indies and China, 1866, 825,431,905 yards; 1867, 1,066,814,613 yards; 1868, 1,207,528,233 yards, an increase from 1866 to 1868 of nearly 50 per cent; whereas the exports of those goods from the same ports to the same countries were for the first five months of 1868, 497,955,000 yards, and same time in 1869 only 387,233,000 yards, a falling off equal to 22½ per cent., and the business has left an average loss to spinners, manufacturers, and exporters during the last five or six months. The consumption of cotton on the continent of Europe has not varied materially from that of the previous year. Their direct importations have been larger, and they have taken less from England. Up to October the manufacturing world has a visible and probable existing supply of cotton, larger than last year, with which to meet a smaller consumption. The result promised is a larger aggregate stock on the 1st of October next.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY. Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1869. A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock. 7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, July 6, 1869. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. JOSEPH H. HOLLINSHEAD was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. William Harper, deceased. 7 7 3t* HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 5 12 3

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3n

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. Michael Nisbet, Secretary. 1 11 dm

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity, and can be used again after having been in use for years. 3 3mfwf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf3

TRADESMEN'S SAVING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Stated Meeting TONIGHT, EIGHTH Street, below Green, to receive dues and loan money. Borrowers can subscribe for new shares. Y. SAURMAN, President. J. S. Brown, Secretary. 7*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoholized Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 f

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 51 GREEN Street, Boston. 126 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, June 30, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 7 1 26t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. Philadelphia, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 400 WALNUT Street. JULY 6, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, 7 6 12t Secretary.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant. 7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1869.

The Coupons for interest on the Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid (free of tax) on presentation at the office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 57 South THIRD Street, on and after Thursday, July 1. 6 30 6t WM. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD, 7 7 12t Secretary.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after the 8th instant. JOHN H. WATT, Cashier. 7 6 3t

BRANCH OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, N. E. corner FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, and is now payable at this Office. SABINE & ALLEN, Managers.

Cash Assets June 1, $1,400,000. 7 1 6t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 20th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869. HENRY C. JONES, 6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER. NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.

In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the WHOLESALE AGENTS, JOHN WYETH & BRO., No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street. W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill. FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts. JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street. PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street. A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21sw3mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LATEST AND BEST THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO., NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET, 6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of BLASIUS BROS., 5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o Spring and Summer Coatings,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 3 5 fmwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

WHERE WILL YOU RUSTICATE?

Go to Cape May?
Go to Atlantic City?
Go to Saratoga?
Go to the White Mountains?
Go to Niagara Falls?
Go a-fishing?
Go climb a tree?

GO!! GO!!

Wherever you go, neighbor, you need first to go to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

To refresh yourself with an elegant travelling suit, which you can get at a ridiculously low price.

Linen Dusters,
Travelling Sacks,
Summer Overalls,
Hunting Jackets,
Fishing Rigs,
Airy Pantaloons,
Snow White Duck Coats
Shaded Linen Suits,

Together with an immensely varied assortment of all things needed for the comfort and adornment of the outer man, whether at home or abroad.

Your attention, gentlemen, is respectfully and pointedly called to the

SHOCKING LOW PRICES

AT WHICH EVERYTHING IN THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

IS OFFERED TO YOU BY

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

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Perryville Station, Pennsylvania RR., June 12, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, 6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold my entire stock of Books, Stereotype Plates, Engravings, Copyrights, etc., to Alfred Martien, who will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business at the store lately occupied by me, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street. All accounts may be presented to him for settlement. JAMES S. CLAXTON.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1869.

In accordance with the above, I beg to announce to my friends and others that I have resumed the Book-Publishing business, and will conduct the same at No. 1214 CHESNUT Street. The Printing and Stereotyping business will be continued, as heretofore, at the premises Nos. 619 and 621 JAYNE Street and No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street. The Publication Office of *The Presbyterian* and of the *Young Folks' News* will remain for the present at No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street. ALFRED MARTIEN. Philadelphia, July 1, 1869. 7 3stuw3t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will please make payment, and those having claims present them to JAMES H. SHERRERD, Administrator, 7 7w6* No. 222 WALNUT Street.

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INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., 6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1869.

I will say nothing about the gunpowder tea and the torpedoes on toast that constituted the Fifth of July breakfast in many a patriotic family yesterday. If all the pyrotechnics that were let off between sunrise and sunset had been gathered together in one big heap, I hardly think Central Park would have held them. Sometimes I have thought that the institution is on the decline, but the free-and-easy style of yesterday's fireworks puts an end to that theory. From paterfamilias down to the youngest scion of the house, all was saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal in various combinations. The "carnival"—heaven bless the reporter who first made the application of that jolly word!—commenced at the earliest peep of dawn, and lasted to the latest blink of midnight, and the feeble piping of crackers blended continuously with the roar of the thunder-throated cannon. To all appearance, then, the glorious Fourth is just as vigorous in his ninety-third year as he was in his ninth. Perhaps there is a mystic symbolism in the three ingredients of our patriotic explosions. Unity, equality, fraternity—saltpetre, sulphur, charcoal—a double trio mutually suggestive that when combined an explosion is some time or other imminent. The clearness and buoyancy of the day was a great invitation to the Picnic of the Period. Around the suburbs of New York so many pionics have not been gathered together for many a long day. Of course especial excursion arrangements were made, and all the green neighborhoods of the metropolis overflowed. Picnics are not permitted in Central Park, but a large number of the *bourgeois* flocked there, and the cabriola-wagonnettes did a spanking business until 9 o'clock at night. The garden concerts, too, were extremely well attended, especially by that class of New York young men whom I can designate by no better name than gentle ruffians—young fellows expensively but not well dressed, kid-gloved, with a glare rather than a polish of manner, and equally accomplished at giving black eyes and levying black mail. The theatres were not well attended. They never are in New York on the Fourth. The places of amusement and relaxation that most overflowed were the station houses, and the police courts this morning will present a most charmingly diversified spectacle. They will be full of the lees and scum of the Glorious.

The Astor House hour at the Astor House is making itself pleasantly notorious. The restaurant in which it is daily celebrated any hour between twelve and three, is, as every one knows, an immense oval room, extremely well furnished with a bar, high stools, and all restaurant accessories, excepting chairs; but a single chair is visible, and the gentlemen who eat their noon sandwiches there and drink their glasses of sherry are compelled to rest perpendicularly afterwards, as the lunch-room of the Astor is understood to be by no means a lounging place. It has two peculiar institutions, however. One is an immense bird-cage between the two eastern doors of entrance. This cage is about seventeen feet high and twelve feet square, and is filled with several varieties of birds. Around the cage is invariably stationed at the noon-tide hour a group of smokers and sandwich-eaters, who satisfy their ornithological curiosity while discussing their ante-prandial dainties. The other institution is a band of musicians—a harpist, a fiddleist, and a tambourinist—who unite the several geniuses of Ap Thomas, Paganini, and Billy Birch. They discourse eloquent music for one full hour. "Discourse," however, is hardly the word. Wrangle would be the better word, all the instruments trying which can come first to the end of the tether. It is as though music had been given a big chunk of melody to swallow, and was bolting it for a wager. The birds and the music, however, are the two great features of the Astor House lunch. Perhaps I should add the presence of the flower-girls as a third feature, who, with their bouquets, might, by a figure of speech, be said to make a sort of China-aster (house) arrangement of it.

There is a theatre in this city which is doing the tearful drama to poor (but respectable) houses. That theatre is Mr. Booth's, and *Enoch Arden* is the play. The dramatization is that of the late Julie de Marguerittes, and in spite of the faults of adaptation, the audiences weep as much as they perspire, and deluge their pocket-handkerchiefs equally with sobs and *sudor*, mucus and mourning. One of these faults of adaptation is that the language which the poet uses in describing natural scenery is put into the mouths of the characters, so that "Enoch," and "Philip," and "Annie," simple fisher-folk, are made to employ in ordinary conversation the gorgeously romantic phraseology of Mr. Tennyson! However, the present class of audiences is not very censorious. They came not to criticize, but to cry, and they certainly shed their money's worth. "Lady Isabel" has drawn many tears, and *Enoch Arden* has been almost equally provocative of lachrymosity It is a pity about them! I propose that the ten acts of the two plays be sandwiched together, with the proviso that they both die in the same bed in a tearful transformation scene.

Speaking of theatricals reminds me that much of the dramatic criticism, such as it is, is done by writers who receive nothing for their services. They are content with being put upon the theatrical free list. That boon once secured they drop their connection with the papers they have been representing, and nine times out of ten their names remain upon the list. New York theatrical managers have seemingly an aversion to expunge any name therein once entered. Perhaps one-third of the names on the free lists of the various theatres here belong to persons who have been for years on the free lists o death, and are witnessing the transformation scenes of the grave. A friend of mine, who lately looked over a free list of one of the theatres, saw a dozen dead men's names there. He pointed out the fact to the treasurer, and recommended that they be expunged to make way for live men on live newspapers. "Yes; that may all be," replied the treasurer, "*but I guess I'll let 'em remain!*" Thus a large proportion of those enjoying the freedom of the New York theatres are dead-heads in a double sense, and in the noise of the *claqueurs* I sometimes think I recognize the rattling of skeleton hands, especially when the play is a *dead failure*. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

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Black and Fancy Colors Cloth Sacks, light weight.
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Everything in the way of Clothing suited to the Season.
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CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—W. H. Reese, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 6, 1868, writes to this effect: "Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best *tonic* and *appetizer* extant. During the ague season of 1865-6, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as *staple as quinine*. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the Western country. Indeed, a great many families *think they are not safe* without your invaluable tonic."

J.—K. Witherspoon, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw county, S. C., states, under date of April 13, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that it did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters, his health, strength, and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

Mr. Samuel Young, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he thanks "that excellent preparation for the result."

Dr. G. M. Spencer, of Brush creek, Perry county, Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says:—"I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

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GRAPE BITTERS.—Every one knows the value of the grape as a luscious and healthy fruit. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is the ultimate of the grape; in its properties, mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic. More than seven-eighths of them are the pure juice of the grape, simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Calamus, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Sold by Druggists.

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ALL WHO CAN'T GET AWAY
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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

BECK—SCATES.—At Williamsport, Pa., June 22, by the Rev. Dr. Fares, Mr. NEWTON BECK to Miss ELIZABETH P., only daughter of Charles W. Scates.

DELANY—PYLE.—June 30, 1869, at the Parsonage, No. 720 N. Broad street, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. SAMUEL FRANK DELANY to Miss FRANK E. PYLE, all of Philadelphia.

McCAULT—RORER.—On the evening of May 19, by the Rev. A. Manship, Mr. WILLIAM McCAULT to Miss LIZZIE RORER, both of Frankford.

DIED.

BARRATT.—On Sunday morning, July 4, 1869, MARY IRVINE, wife of James Barratt, and eldest daughter of William Cummings.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1518 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon. Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut, at 5½ o'clock. **

BELL.—On the 6th instant, after a protracted illness, THOMAS F. BELL, in the 55th year of his age.

The male friends of the family, and Booksellers and Publishers, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 S. Eighteenth street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. 2

COX.—On the 6th instant, SUSAN M., wife of Mr. Thomas Cox, aged 54 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 703 N. Nineteenth street, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery. **

ENGLEHART.—On the 5th instant, JOHN G. ENGLEHART, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 318 Marshall street, on Thursday, 8th instant, at 3 o'clock. Also, Robert Morris Lodge, I. O. of O. F.; Ashland Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; Odd Fellows' Relief Association; Neptune Hose Company; and the Delegates of the Fire Association.

MINTZER.—On Monday, July 5, 1869, WILLIAM G. MINTZER, in the 53d year of his age.

His male relatives and friends, and the following organizations, of which he was a member, viz., Lodge No. 5, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; Columbia H. R. A. Chapter, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F.; Howard Encampment, No. 33, I. O. of O. F.; Radiant Star Council, No. 45, O. U. A. M.; and the Vigilant Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 225 Catharine street, on Thursday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery. **

STOREY.—On the 6th instant, in the 8th year of her age, JENNIE, daughter of John A. and Emma V. Storey, and granddaughter of Mary A. and the late Jesse Shoemaker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 169 Green lane, Manayunk, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

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One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

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GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
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Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.
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Fans very cheap.
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FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
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Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL,
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The steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf every morning (except Sunday) at 8½ o'clock, and returning leave Wilmington at 3½ o'clock. Fare to Chester or Hook, 15 cents; Wilmington, 30 cents. 7 1 6

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ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
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6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
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IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m
THE WHITE HOUSE,
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located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.
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TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m
CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m
WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
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THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
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MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
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ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors.
No "*tangle-leg*" sold on the premises. 7 2 1m
KENTUCKY HOUSE,
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IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.
DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.
COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.
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6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.
SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.
HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.
EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.
TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.
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6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.
THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.
HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.
MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.
MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.
THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.
CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.
CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
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J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.
LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.
HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
WILL OPEN JULY 1.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first wharf below Arch street.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

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OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm
LYCETT & SAWYER,
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.
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WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
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J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.
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Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.
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CAPE MAY, N. J.,
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For terms, etc., address
PETER GARDNER,
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6 21m CAPE MAY, N. J.
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(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
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6 28 1m Proprietor.
SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.
CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.
PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.
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6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.
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THE MUTINY AT VELLORE.

It seems to be now generally admitted, although for a time strenuously denied, that the greased cartridges had much to do with the great Indian revolt of the Sepoys in 1857, which led to so much massacre and seriously endangered our Eastern empire. An order, relative to shaving, equally interfering with native notions of *caste*, and quite as ill-judged, produced an earlier mutiny, on a more confined scale, at Vellore, which exploded most unexpectedly on the night of the 9th of July, 1806, and was specially signalized by the murder, amongst many others, of an officer of rank and merit who commanded in the fortress, Colonel Fancourt. Nothing foreshadowed the movement, which burst like a thunder-clap from a summer cloud.

This was long considered a very memorable episode in our Indian annals, until it dwindled into insignificance when compared with the comprehensive and sweeping attempt so recently and arduously suppressed.

In Gleig's "History of British India" we find this paragraph:—"There occurred under Sir George Barlow's administration a mutiny among the native troops in the Carnatic, of which, though sufficiently alarming at that moment, it were out of place to give here any detailed account. Enough is done when we state that an injudicious order respecting some points of dress appearing at a moment when missionary exertions chanced to be unusually great, the sons of Tippoo and their adherents took advantage of the circumstance to excite, to a furious degree, the religious prejudices of the Sepoys. They rose in rebellion at Vellore, put to death many European officers and a considerable portion of the 69th Regiment, and were not quieted at last till Colonel Gillespie, at the head of a body of dragoons, had sabred a large number of them. For a time serious apprehensions were entertained lest the disposition should prove general; but this, on inquiry, was found not to be the case. The obnoxious orders were repealed, and the troops returned everywhere to their allegiance."

The following narrative of the earlier revolt in 1806 contains particulars never made public, and was written at the time by Mrs. Fancourt, widow of the Colonel who was massacred in the outbreak. The MS., in her own handwriting, was given by her to a near and dear relative and friend of the present writer as an authentic document, without any restrictions as to its future use. Many readers may take an interest in the recital, which would lose its value if altered in the slightest degree. We therefore give it as originally written.

ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY AT VELLORE ON THE NIGHT OF THE 9TH OF JULY, 1806.

"Colonel Fancourt and I retired to rest on Wednesday evening a little after 9 o'clock. About 2, on Thursday morning, we were both awakened at the same instant by a loud firing. We both got out of bed, and Colonel Fancourt went to the window, which was open, and called aloud and repeatedly to know the cause of the disturbance. He received no reply, except by the rapid continuance of the firing from a vast number of Sepoys assembled at the main-guard. Colonel Fancourt then went down stairs, and in a few minutes returned to his writing-room, and requested me to bring him a light. I instantly did so, and placed it on the table. He then sat down to write, and I shut the window from which he had spoken to the Sepoys, fearing some shots might be directed at him as he sat, for they were then firing in all directions from the main-guard. I looked at my husband and saw him turn as pale as ashes. I said, "Good God! what can be the matter, my dear St. John?" To which he replied, "Go into your own room, Amelia." I did so, for I saw his mind was so agitated I did not think it right to repeat my question at that moment. I heard him, two minutes after, quit the writing-room and go out of the house.

"Between 2 and 3 o'clock I believe the firing at the main-guard ceased and the drums beat, which I afterwards heard was owing to my husband's exertions to quiet the Sepoys. There was no more firing for some time. After my husband left the house I think he returned again, though, as I imagine, but for a moment. I certainly heard the door of the writing-room tried, very soon after the firing at the main-guard ceased; but having, after he left me, bolted the door, if it was he, he could not enter, and went away again without saying anything. When I heard the door attempted, I called out, "St. John, is it you?" to which I received no answer, and whoever it was, he quitted the house immediately.

"I then bolted all the doors in my own room, and brought my children into it. I fell on my knees and fervently prayed that Colonel Fancourt's endeavors to restore peace in the garrison might be crowned with success and his life spared through the mercy of God. I dressed, and twice cautiously opened the hall-door and felt my way to the lower end to look where there was most firing. I perceived it was chiefly directed at the European barracks.

"The last time I ventured from my room, between the hours of four and five, as I stood at the lower end of the hall, which was quite open to the veranda, a figure approached me. It was so dark I could only see the red coat by the light of the firing at the barracks. I was dreadfully frightened, expecting to be murdered; and having left the children in the bedroom, I dreaded that their last hour was come also. I had, however, courage to ask, 'Who is there?' The answer I received was, 'Madam, I am an officer.' I then said, 'But who are you?' The gentleman answered, 'I am an officer of the main-guard.' I inquired what was the matter. He said it was a mutiny; that every European on the guard had been murdered except himself, and that we should be murdered also. I made no reply, but walked away to the room where my babes and female servants were. The officer went out at the opposite door of the hall where we had spoken together, and never got down stairs alive, for he was butchered most cruelly in Colonel Fancourt's dressing-room. I have since heard that his name was Lieutenant O'Reilly, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

"When I had this conversation with the above-mentioned officer, I began to think it unsafe to quit my own room again. As soon as daylight appeared I went into Colonel Fancourt's writing-room and looked through the Venetian blinds on the parade. I saw some soldiers of the 69th Regiment lying dead. Four Sepoys were at that moment on the watch at the door of Colonel Marriott's quarters, and several issuing from the gates of the palace. The latter were not firing—indeed, I think they were unarmed—and were making a great noise. At this time there was firing on the ramparts, and apparently in all parts of the fort; at least, I heard firing in many different places, though at the main-guard and the barracks all seemed quiet. The Sepoys were then employed in ransacking the houses, intent on murder or plunder.

"At this moment I gave up all for lost. I opened my dressing-table drawer, and took out my husband's miniature, which I tied on, and hid under my habit shirt, determined no to lose that but in death. I had secured his watch some time before, to ascertain the hour. I had hardly secreted this much valued remembrance, before I heard a loud noise in the hall adjoining my bedroom. I moved softly, and looking through the door discovered two Sepoys knocking a chest of drawers to pieces. I was struck with horror, concluding their next visit would be to my apartment.

"My children and their female servants were at this time lying on the mat, just before the door, which opened into the back veranda, and which at the time of the commencement of the mutiny seemed the safest place, as shots being fired at the windows, we were obliged to move as far as possible from them. I whispered my ayah that the Sepoys were in the hall, and told her to move from the door. She took my children under the bed, and begged me to go there also. I had not time for reply, for the door we had just left was at that instant burst open. I got under the bed, and was no sooner there than several shots were fired into the room; but although the door was opened, no one entered. I took up a bullet which fell close to me under the bed.

"The children were screaming with terror at the firing, and I expected that our last moment had come; but willing to make one effort to save my babes, I crept from my hiding-place into a small adjoining room, off the back of the staircase. I opened the window, from which I saw two horse-keepers. I returned instantly to my bedroom, and desired the ayah to take my little babe in her arms. I took Charles St. John in my own, and opening the door of the back staircase, ran down as quickly as I could. When we got to the bottom we found several Sepoys on guard at the back of the house. I showed them my babes, and told my ayah to inform them they might take all we had if they would spare our lives.

"One of them desired us to sit down in the stable with the horses. Another looked very surly, but did not prevent our going there. Whilst we stayed in the stable, I told the ayah I had my husband's watch; and requested she would hide it for me. She dug up some earth with her fingers, threw it over the watch, and put some chattles onit. We had not been seated many minutes before we were ordered away by a kind Sepoy. He told me to go into the fowl-house, which had only a bamboo front, and we were, in consequence, exposed to view, until the same Sepoy brought us a mat, which we made use of by placing it before the door to hide ourselves; and afterwards the same man gave my little boy half a loaf of bread to appease his hunger.

"There, I suppose, we sat about three hours, in the greatest agony of mind, endeavoring to quiet my dear little Charles, whom I found it very difficult to pacify, so terrified was he by the constant firing, and cried sadly to get out, and go to his papa. Several times, from my concealment, I saw the Sepoys taking out immense loads of our goods on their backs, tied up in table-cloths and sheets. They all went by the way of the ramparts, which made me fear that they still had possession of the works. I know not how I supported myself through all the horrors of that night and morning. What I dreaded most was to hear of my husband's murder, and I really believe I should have braved death, and searched for him on the parade, had not the situation of my babes withheld me from the rash attempt. My dread of having them murdered during my absence, or of leaving them wretched orphans, made me remain in the place of refuge.

"I hoped for the arrival of the 19th Dragoons from Arcot. The few lines Colonel Fancourt wrote in his room, I thought most probably were intended to be sent express to Colonel Gillespie, who was, on that morning, coming to spend a few days with us. But whether Colonel Fancourt had the means of sending his despatch or not, I was quite ignorant. Still, however, I thought the news might reach Colonel Gillespie on the road by some chance or other, and hearing a tremendous firing at the gate strengthened my hopes that the regiment had arrived.

"Our house appeared, at this time, quite deserted by the Sepoys; but suddenly several of them rushed into the compound, and called out, as the ayah said, for me, determined to find and murder me. She requested me to go into the farthest corner of the fowl-house, which I did, taking my Charles with me, and covering him with my gown. I had much difficulty in keeping him quiet. He screamed at every instant. I expected we should all be massacred; but the firing at the gate became now so strong that the Sepoys were obliged to fly to it, and once more vacated the house, by which unexpected incident we escaped impending death. I was so thirsty as several times to drink dirty water out of a dirty chatty, and give the same to my dear Charles also.

"At last I heard distinctly the horses of the 19th Dragoons upon the drawbridge, and huzzas loudly repeated. Then I hoped everything, and a moment after they entered the fort. An officer rode in and called for me by name, but I could neither answer nor move. Again, I heard my name repeated, and saw an officer in a red jacket who I thought looked like my husband. I made an effort and sprang forward to meet him. It was Mr. Maclean. I called for my husband. He told me he was alive. Colonel Gillespie and Mrs. Maclean then joined us, and both gave me the same assurance. They took me up stairs and forced me to drink some wine and water. When the agitation of my mind had a little calmed down, they told me that Colonel Fancourt was wounded, though not dangerously, and that he must be kept quiet. About an hour after I was told by the surgeon of the 19th that my husband was in danger, but that worse wounds had been cured; his were flesh wounds, and the balls had not lodged. Hope still made me think he would recover. I would not even ask to see him, thinking the interview might agitate him too much. Alas! I found too late there were no hopes of him from the first, for he breathed his last about 5 o'clock on the same afternoon. Thank God, he died without much suffering. That his death was happy I am fully satisfied, for he lived religiously, and met his fate like a brave soldier, in the faithful discharge of his duty."

Here the narrative ends.

When Colonel Gillespie forced his entrance into Vellore, his dragoons put 700 Sepoys to the sword before the mutiny was totally suppressed. This gallant officer obtained great credit for his prompt energy on this occasion, and became one of the most rising men in India. He fell in the Nepaulese war as Major-General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, being shot through the heart while leading three companies of English soldiers to the assault of the fortified position of Kalunga, in October, 1814. Of the four companies of the 69th Regiment which formed the weak European garrison of Vellore, 164 were killed, and nearly all the officers.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,278 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	126,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,300 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,500 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,225 25
	Real Estate	20,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	222,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,150 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788 12.
INCOME FOR 1869,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CASH CAPITAL $150,000
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

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Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

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ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

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Cash Capital $200,000 00
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Secretary. 4 26§

INSURANCE.

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—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

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This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.

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Capital, $500,000.
Assets... 62,...

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERR...

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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 18...

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 18...

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 18...

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 18...

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 18...

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 18...

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lum... for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ... 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Stree...

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PENN STEAM ENGINE A... BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LE... PRACTICAL AND THEORETIC... ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOIL... MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, ha... for many years been in successful operation, and beco... clusively engaged in building and repairing Marine ... River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, W... Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their ... vices to the public as being fully prepared to contract ... engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; ha... sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to exe... orders with quick despatch. Every description of patt... making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-p... sure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best P... sylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and ki... Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turn... Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with ... above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at ... establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for rep... of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are ... vided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising he... or light weights.

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OFFICE,

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DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED O... all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 ... 3. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 4

A. H. STEPHENS.

An Opinion from the Vice-President of the Late Confederacy—Status of the Expelled Negro Members of the Georgia Legislature.

In a letter written from Crawfordville, Ga., June 30, to General W. A. Wright, editor of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Augusta, Ga., Alexander H. Stephens says:—

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 21st inst. was duly received, but it found me in worse condition, physically, than I have been for several weeks. This, with other pressing correspondence, has prevented me from giving you my opinion upon the question propounded sooner.

I must now be brief. Indeed, there is no necessity for any extended views. The argument is already exhausted by you, your neighbor of the *Constitutionalist*, the *Constitution* at Atlanta, the letter of Judge Fleming, and the communication of Tully in your paper, some days ago, to say nothing of the labors and productions of others. But in what I have to say it is proper to premise by stating that I believe the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of negro eligibility to office in this State to be in accordance with the law and constitution which were their guide. Had I been on the bench I should have come to the same conclusion, under the same law and constitution, that a majority of the court did, though not exactly by the same process of reasoning pursued by these learned judges. The result of my judgment, however, would have been the same.

I thought the two houses of our General Assembly committed an error in deciding that those members who had been elected and returned to their respective bodies with an eighth or more of African blood, were thereby disqualified to hold seats in the Legislature under the laws and Constitution of the State as they now stand. But it was a question which they alone—each House for itself—had the right and power under the Constitution to adjudicate and determine. By the Constitution of the State, each house is made the sole judge to decide upon election returns and qualifications of its members. This question of eligibility and qualification to hold office on the part of this class of persons, who are elevated to the *status* of citizenship by the present Constitution of the State, I knew was one not free from doubt, one on which able and true men might and did differ. Therefore, while I thought the decision was erroneous, I also thought that all charges against these legislative bodies upon the grounds that their judgment had been from captious and factious motives were altogether unjust.

This now clearly appears from the able dissentient opinion of Judge Warner, an eminent jurist of the Republican party, who still maintains, after all the discussions since had, that the decision of the House was right. Men on both sides, therefore, should learn to be more charitable in their opinions of the motives of men in the discharge of public duties.

But your question to me now is, What effect this decision of the Supreme Court, now rendered, can have upon the cases of those members who were decided by the respective houses of the Legislature not to be qualified to hold seats therein? Will it be to reseat these excluded members, or are they legally entitled to be reseated thereby? To this there can be but one legal and judicial answer. That is, no! These cases have been decided by the only tribunal having constitutional jurisdiction over them, and having been decided, they cannot be again opened even by the houses who decided them. Their judgment, after being finally rendered, cannot be again taken up or reversed by themselves, any more than the Supreme Court itself can go back to the docket of last session and reverse any of its own judgments then rendered to the unsettling of the rights of the parties therein adjudicated. Much less can this judgment of the Supreme Court legally affect in any way the action of the two houses in the premises. It can have no binding or obligatory effect whatever upon the past or future action of the houses of the General Assembly upon the question involved, for by the Constitution, as stated above, each house is the sole and exclusive judge of this question so far as membership of their respective bodies is concerned for all time to come, or so long as the Constitution shall remain as is in that point. No change, it is presumed, will ever be made in it in this particular, for it is in strict conformity with that universal law in all representative governments whenever and wherever established, either civil or ecclesiastical, by which the sole power to decide absolutely upon the qualifications of the members of the legislative bodies is and has been, without exception, I believe, vested in those bodies themselves. From their decision there is no appeal to any other tribunal; and from the very nature of the subject there cannot properly be. This power, like all other delegated powers, has often been very grossly abused in this as well as in other countries. It has been grossly abused repeatedly, perhaps, by one house or the other of the Legislature, in every State of the Union, as it has unquestionably often been most grossly abused by Congress. Its gross abuses in the British Parliament are well known by students of history. Still this arrangement in the distribution of the powers of government is the only one, or the best one, yet discovered for keeping separate, distinct, and perfectly independent of each other the three great departments, to wit:—the Executive, judiciary, and legislative. Monstrous as the doctrine seems to some, yet it has come down to us stamped with the wisdom of our ancestors after the experience of centuries.

This sole power to decide upon the election returns and qualifications of the members of each house, which is vested in it by the Constitution, is, however, by no means an unlimited power. Because there is no appeal from its exercise, it by no means justifies a capricious or illegal decision under it. It is a power of great trust, to be exercised as all other judicial powers are. Each house is constituted a judge for the purpose; this court so constituted is to hear and decide both the law and the facts in each case as it comes before them. First, to hear the facts and then apply the law to them. In forming their judgment upon the law and the facts, they are to be governed by the same general principles which govern all other courts in arriving at truth, right, and justice. Their decisions, when made in any case, stand as the decisions of all other courts, from which no appeal or writ of error lies. This is the law of the case.

But how far members of the Legislature might very properly be influenced (in deciding doubtful questions of law involved in the legal qualifications of those elected and returned to the respective houses by the judgment of the highest tribunal in the State upon the same questions in all other offices of the State, is a very different question. My opinion is that in all doubtful questions, or where their own convictions are not both clear and strong, they should be influenced, but not otherwise. The two houses of our General Assembly, at the last session, I have been informed, concurred in a resolution submitting this question, as one on which they had doubts, to the Supreme Court, with a pledge to conform to the decision of that Court in their action. How this is I do not know, but, if my information is correct, it certainly relieves them of all imputation of improper or factious motives in their first action. The effect of the decision now rendered under that resolution would be a requirement of them, in all future like cases which may come before them, to decide in accordance with the principles established by the judgment of the Supreme Court. This is all the fulfilment of the pledge that they can legally and constitutionally render. This, I think, the same Judges who made this decision would, if inquired of, pronounce to be a right view of the subject.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A CALAMITY.

The Drowning of Major Powell's Scientific Exploring Expedition Confirmed.

A special despatch to the Chicago *Journal*, dated Springfield, Ill., July 2, reads as follows:—

John A. Risdon, the sole survivor of the Major Powell Exploring Expedition, arrived in this city this morning, and was furnished transportation to his home in La Salle. There is no longer any doubt of the fate of the party, as the following story truthfully tells:—On the 8th of May last the Major, with twenty men, attempted to cross the Colorado river in a small boat about twenty rods above its rapids, and about fifty miles from the Canon, for the purpose of exploring the Big Black river, which empties into the Colorado at that point. When about thirty yards from the shore, gliding along on the apparently smooth water, the boat was seen to enter a vortex which at once engulfed it, and not one of the party, which left the shore a few moments before, gaily cheering, was ever seen afterwards. Risdon, who had been left at the point of embarkation, saw the boat go down. He had been left in charge of the teams and baggage belonging to the party, and was to have gone below the rapids to meet the party in two days. He remained some time in the vicinity of the catastrophe, and then went around and below the rapids, with the hope of discovering some of the bodies, and while on the lookout he saw floating, some distance out in the stream, the Major's satchel, which contained the notes of the expedition. He swam out into the stream and recovered it. After remaining three days on the lookout, he started for Le Roy, a military post one hundred and seventy miles from that point on the Colorado, bringing with him all the baggage, etc., belonging to the party, which was shipped by Major Smith, the commandant of the post, to La Salle, Ill. Major Smith also sent out one expedition to examine the matter, and, if possible, recover some of the bodies, which returned after a fruitless search. The expedition was to have returned this fall, and was composed of the following gentlemen:—Major Powell, of Bloomington; William and Charles Durley, Z. W. Smith, and Andrew Knoxen, of Hennepin; David Sellers, Thomas Mooney, Charles Sullivan, Fred. Buckingham, of La Salle; Fred. Meyers, Charles Sanburn, William Scott, William Andrew, George Thomas, and William Sherman, of Bureau Junction; Thomas Stockton, of Normal; three from near Bloomington, two half-breed guides, and John A. Risdon, of La Salle, who is now here and my informant.

THE REVENUE.

Important Exhibit of Imports, Exports, and Re-exports.

Report No. 26 of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, now in press, contains, in addition to the usual monthly, quarterly, and comparative tables, two new features of interest and value which will hereafter form a regular part of the report. The first is a statement exhibiting the total values of imports, exports, and re-exports into and out of each customs district, from and to each of twenty of the principal countries with which the United States have trade. These tables cover several pages of the report, and will be perused perhaps with more interest than any other portion.

The second new feature of the report is a table anticipating the statement of the trade of the country for the next succeeding month, so far as the accounts are received at the time the report goes to press. Owing to the great distances of some of the outlying customs districts, several weeks must necessarily elapse after the close of a period before the accounts can be received, examined, returned (it may be for correction), and compiled at the Statistical Bureau. Meantime the returns for still another month may come to hand from the great majority of the customs districts. According to the new arrangement at the Bureau the general facts of these accounts will be given to the public in advance. Thus:—Monthly Report No. 26, being for the month of April, contains, besides the detailed statements for the month, a summary table exhibiting the imports, exports, and re-exports into and out of sixty-one customs districts for the month of May.

The following synopsis will prove interesting:—

Month ended.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
April 30, 1869	$252,176,828	$42,607,344	$2,980,351
Ten months ended.			
April 30, 1869	335,775,331	368,387,741	18,899,814
Ten months ended.			
April 30, 1868	304,306,790	373,289,595	18,451,803

(Our despatch fails to state whether these are all reduced to gold values or not.)

Proportion of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively during the ten months ended April 30, 1869:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Re-exports.*
American vessels	$107,919,649	$110,127,015	$11,778,688
Foreign vessels	247,855,682	228,260,726	7,221,126

Of the imports for April, 1869, $45,340,111 were dutiable and $6,836,717 free; $26,760,404 entered for home consumption, and $25,416,424 entered warehouse; brought in American vessels, $17,007,285; in foreign vessels, $35,169,543.

The following is the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the month ending April 30, 1869, and the ten months ended the same, compared with the ten months ended April 30, 1868:—

Month ended April 30, 1869.

	Entered. No.	*Tons.*	*Cleared.* No.	*Tons.*
American vessels	835	314,486	818	307,766
Foreign vessels	1209	447,317	1174	466,864
Total	2044	762,803	1992	774,130
Ten Months ended April 30, 1869.				
American vessels	7809	2,746,811	7700	2,732,139
Foreign vessels	14,373	4,282,330	14,241	4,210,153
Total	22,182	7,029,191	21,941	6,942,292
Ten Months ended April 30, 1868.				
American vessels	7727	3,126,032	7935	3,425,061
Foreign vessels	12,281	3,275,209	12,926	3,656,727
Total	20,008	6,461,241	20,661	7,081,788

Returns for May from sixty-two ports, including all the principal customs districts, have been received, showing imports (except for San Francisco and Boston), exports and re-exports. Total imports, $35,370,853; exports, $38,250,083; re-exports, $3,634,435. The returns from eleven ports on the northern frontier, through which a considerable portion of our trade with Canada is carried on, show the following results:—Imports, $1,338,609; exports, $1,531,833; re-exports, $198,084. There is a large excess of exports over imports at Chicago, Detroit, Huron, Miami, and Milwaukee, while at Cape Vincent, Genesee, Oswego, and Oswegatchie the imports are largely in excess of the exports. The returns from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans show a very large excess of exports over imports, the combined amounts being as follows:—Imports, $1,294,910; exports, $13,544,986; re-exports, $83,102.

The report also contains many interesting and valuable tables condensed from the British and other foreign trade accounts, as well as the usual commercial reports from the United States Consuls, etc.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

mwf8m

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1073 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.

TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.	
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Ateo	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN	
Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 39 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET, is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.

Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

6 21 mwf1m H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad Street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·25 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco, and at 12 M. for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton. The 1 and 11·30 P. M. lines leave Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

1 1

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1126 FRANKFORD Road

2 26 6m

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilbes Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 2§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 9·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·40 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12 45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 110 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·50 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY TRUSTS.

The Act by which Their Management is Entrusted to a Board of Trustees.

On March 8 last, Senator Connell introduced into the Legislature a bill providing for the establishment of a Board to be known as the "Directors of the City Trusts." The bill passed through both houses of the Legislature, without amendment, but it was not approved by the Governor until the 30th of June, and the first intimation the public had of its approval was the special despatch from Harrisburg published in our columns yesterday afternoon. The following is the full text of this important statute:—

A Further Supplement to an Act Entitled an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the 24 of February, 1854.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That from and after the first day of July next, all and every the duties, rights, and powers of the City of Philadelphia, concerning all property and estate whatever dedicated to charitable uses or trusts, the charges or administration of which are now, or shall hereafter become, vested in or confided to the City of Philadelphia, shall be discharged by the said city through the instrumentality of a board composed of fifteen persons, including the Mayor of said city, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils for the time being, and twelve other citizens appointed as hereinafter provided, to be called "Directors of City Trusts," who shall exercise and discharge all the duties and powers of said city, however acquired, concerning any such property appropriated to charitable uses, as well as the control and management of the persons of any orphans or others, the objects of such charity, to the extent that the same have been or hereafter may be, by statute laws otherwise, vested in or delegated to the said city or the officers thereof.

II. The Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Judges of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia, shall form a Board of Appointment, of which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall *ex officio* be President, which shall convene in the city of Philadelphia at such time and place as the said Chief Justice shall appoint, within eight weeks from the passage of this act, and select and appoint from the citizens of said city twelve persons to serve, during good behavior, as members of the beforementioned Board of Directors of City Trusts; subject, however, to removal, as hereinafter provided. Vacancies in the number of said Directors of Trusts shall be filled from time to time by the said Board of Appointment, and any Director of Trusts may be removed from his office by the concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board of Appointment.

III. Said Directors of Trusts shall meet every month, and as often as the business entrusted to them may require. A majority of the whole shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At their first meeting after organization, and annually thereafter, they shall elect from their own number a president, who shall serve until the first day of the following year, and also a secretary, who shall be a salaried officer, and not a member of the board, to serve for the same period. The Treasurer of the city of Philadelphia shall be the treasurer of the said Directors of Trusts.

IV. The said Directors of Trusts shall have power to make rules and by-laws for the proper regulation of their business, to appoint as many agents as in their judgment shall be required for the proper discharge of all the duties delegated to said Directors, and determine the duties and compensations of all such agents and appointees; also, in the name of the said city, and in accordance with the conditions of said charitable trusts, to make all leases, contracts, and agreements whatsoever which in the course of the administration and management of said property it may from time to time become necessary and proper to make and execute; and it shall be the duty of the said Directors of Trusts, and in the name of the said city, to do, perform, and discharge all and singular whatever acts and duties are or from time to time may become proper and necessary to be done by the said city in discharge of said trust, and to make annual report thereof to the Councils of the city, the Board of Appointment, and to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

V. It shall be the duty of the said Directors of Trusts, immediately after their organization, to provide a suitable place for the safe keeping of all the title papers, books of accounts, records, and documents whatsoever of the said city appertaining to the property the care and management whereof, and the trusts and duties the discharge whereof, for the said city it is intended to devolve upon the said Directors of Trusts, and thereupon, on notice to the agents and employes of the city having such title papers, account books, records, and documents in their care, the same shall be delivered into the custody of the said Board of Trusts.

VI. The said Directors, in the discharge of their duties and within the scope of their powers aforesaid, shall be considered agents or officers of said city; but no compensation or emolument whatever shall be received for such services, nor shall any of them have or acquire any personal interest in any lease or contract whatever, made by said city through said Directors, or through any agent or employe whatever appointed by them.

VII. That so much of any act of Assembly as it hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The Various Trusts and Their Receipts for 1868.

The following table shows the receipts from the various trusts during the year 1868, which will hereafter be administered by the board created by the above act of Assembly:—

Girard estate:—	
Rent from real estate	$233,158 73
Rents from colleries	110,302 26
Personal estate	42,603 64
Timber leave	3,947 83
Real estate in Schuylkill county	295 00
Income account	15,225 38
By City Solicitor	300 00
Total, Girard estate	$405,[illegible] 9
Girard schools	$504 00
Girard fuel	505 62
T. D. Grover	2,923 75
Wills Hospital	7,716 81
Franklin's legacy	1,887 00
Scotton	12 00
P. Beck	500 00
C. Boudinot	4,294 00
Yellow fever fund	2,629 15
Spring Garden fuel	192 00
City fuel fund	2,077 30
John Scott's legacy of $4000	5,791 15
John Scott's legacy of $3000	636 82
B. McMahon	28 50
E. C. Cresson	300 00
Thompson	194 16
Dutton	692 02
Emlen	2,592 08
Waters'	565 04
Carter's	44 84
Armitt's	36 00
Grand total	$440,045 13

The Girard Estate and its Investments.

The following comprises the personal property of the estate as now invested:—

	Par Value.
Schuylkill Navigation Co. 6 per cent. Loan	$1,983 54
Loan to Franklin Institute	1,000 00
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan	4,300 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan free of tax	125,800 00
Taxable	22,300 00
Ground Rent	6,800 00
Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Co.	900 00
Philadelphia Exchange Co. Stock	10,000 00
4000 shares Danville and Pottsville Railroad Co.	200,000 00
2200 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co.	110,000 00
Bond for loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.	10,000 00
Bond for interest to Ridge Road Turnpike Company	300 00
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co	20,400 00
102 shares of stock received as dividend	5,200 00
Certificate of scrip	100 00
1 share Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company	100 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company loan, received for interest	241 60
United States 5-20 6 per cent. loan	2,550 00
United States 10-40 5 per cent. loan	10,700 00
Total investments	$539,525 22

The yearly income is expended for maintaining the Girard College for Orphans and for repairing the real estate and the salaries of the officers of the estate, which about absorbs the whole of it.

Stephen Girard left a separate trust fund of $500,000 (executors' valuation) "for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue." The income from this fund has been used yearly for the above purpose.

Stephen Girard also left a separate trust fund of $10,000 "to purchase fuel for poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia, which has since decreased to $9362 05. The income from this fund is drawn yearly by the Superintendent of Trusts and invested in wood or coal, and the orders for fuel are given to the Committee of Trusts and Fire of Councils, which they daily distribute to the poor residing in the old city proper (from Vine to South streets and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill) according to the trust enjoined.

The Girard Coal Lands and Real Estate Outside of the City.

These lands originally comprised 67 tracts, containing 28,640 acres; 13 tracts were sold on proceedings in partition; 11 tracts, containing 4584 acres, were recovered by the heirs of Girard from the city; this leaves 43 tracts, comprising 18,827 acres, remaining in the possession of the city as trustees of the estate. They are situated in Butler, Mahanoy, Rush, and Union townships, Schuylkill county, and in Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, about 16 miles northwest from Pottsville, in the Mahanoy valley, extending in length 6 to 7 miles, and in breadth about 4 miles. 25 of these tracts, containing 10,000 acres, are coal lands, the remaining 18 tracts being situated outside of the coal basin. Several of these tracts are valuable for farming purposes, and others only for the timber they contain. The cash received from collieries in 1865 was $36,710 71; in 1866, $65,708 33; in 1867, $89,131 18; and in 1868, $110,302 26.

The Meeting of the Judges of the Courts.

Chief Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, *ex officio* President of the Board of Appointment, which consists of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the District Court, and the Common Pleas, has issued a call for a meeting of the Board in the Supreme Court room at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A LAUNCH.—The launch of the new three-masted schooner Bessie Morris, from 500 to 600 tons burden, built for John H. Allen, of Philadelphia, for coastwise trade, took place this morning at 12 o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. W. Cramp & Sons. A large crowd of spectators was present.

GIRLS' NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Admissions for July, 1869.

The following are the names of pupils admitted to the Girls' Normal School on Tuesday, 6th inst., and the schools from which they came:—

Ella Anderson	Irving.
Ella Ashmore	Weccacoe.
Anna L. Bacon	Locust Street.
Ella A. Bartholomew	Madison.
Mollie Barton	Newton.
Josephine Beal	Madison.
Lizzie D. Besty	Price.
R. Jennie Boone	Levering.
Lizzie D. Boyd	Rittenhouse.
Mary Bomberger	Twentieth Section.
Mary Brechemire	Ringgold.
Lizzie L. Brown	Jefferson.
Julia W. Brown	Twentieth Section.
Susie Buckley	Ringgold.
Mollie W. Burk	Diamond Street.
Ella Carlcos	Southwestern.
Mattie Cauffman	Hancock.
Minnie Cattell	Belmont.
Zamara J. Carrick	Jackson.
Anna Clark	Wyoming.
Laura M. Clowes	Ludlow.
Mary Connelly	Ringgold.
Augusta Corkill	Price.
Ida Collins	Southwestern.
Isabella Cocker	Marshall.
Isabella Daily	Ringgold.
Mary Davies	Lincoln.
Maggie A. Dickson	Price.
Emnie E. Dobson	Manayunk.
Eliza Dolan	Southwestern.
Ella G. Donley	Manavunk.
Mary V. Donelly	Ludlow.
Emily B. Dullois	Northeast.
Ida M. English	Northwest.
Lillie C. Fee	Northwest.
Ella Foull	Monroe.
Fannie C. Foulkes	Madison.
Clara Fraley	Ludlow.
Addie Freeland	West.
Dora Fullerton	Newton.
Bella Glassey	Belmont.
Alice Gramoe	Monroe.
Gertie Graham	Newton.
Sarah Guyer	Landreth.
Tillie Haasz	Rittenhouse.
Sallie Haydeck	Northeastern.
Elizabeth B. Harper	Locust Street.
Harriet R. Harris	Jefferson.
Emma S. Hemphill	Hancock.
Clara Hight	Wyoming.
Lena Hoffman	Northwest.
Anna Hohmann	Madison.
Fannie E. Hopkins	Price.
Lidie B. Horrocks	Marshall.
Annie Hood	Lincoln.
Martha Huston	Monroe.
Fannie H. Jones	Weccacoe.
Uretta E. Johnson	Forest.
Laura Jobson	University.
Lizzie Kessler	Nebinger.
Anna V. Kelly	Mount Vernon.
Ella Kenyon	Hancock.
Maggie Keyser	Jefferson.
Ida C. Levin	Northwest.
Addie Little	Irving.
Mary R. Long	Vaughan.
Sallie G. Lidell	Ludlow.
Ada Manderson	Wyoming.
Janet Mackie	Marshall.
Lizzie L. McGettigan	Nebinger.
Lizzie McConnel	Southwestern.
Ella M. McClelland	Harmony.
Emily I. J. McDonald	Forest.
Tillie Mitchell	Keystone.
Hessy R. Miller	Rutledge.
Mary M. Morrow	Jackson.
Anna C. Murray	Weccacoe.
Hester Muldoon	Nebinger.
Addie Mullen	Belmont.
Anna M. O. Burke	Mt. Vern
Nellie Orcutt	Northeast.
Ella Otto	Hancock.
Annie Peterman	Vaughan.
Sallie Pugh	Newton.
Maggie Patrick	Nebinger.
Cordelia Phraner	Monroe.
Anna Plews	Northeastern.
J. Rapp	Lincoln.
Alice Radley	Sherman.
Mary Reeves	Wyoming.
Ida Rex	Keystone.
Abbie Rodman	Lincoln.
Josie Shuster	Twentieth Section.
Emma A. Shunk	Keystone.
Ida F. Sinquet	Manayunk.
Margaret A. Snyder	Locust Street.
Zenna Spencer	Vaughan.
Matilda Stewart	Locust Street.
Emma A. Sterne	Jefferson.
Kate W. Stephens	Rittenhouse.
Rosalie E. Stokes	Northeastern.
Alida Suplee	Heston.
Sallie Thomas	Southeastern.
Anna Thompson	Kelberton.
Mary E. Tice	Mount Vernon.
Adelia Tibben	Roxborough.
Harriet Tomlin	Beck.
Emma F. Upperman	Vaughan.
Emily J. Walters	Mount Vernon.
Rebecca Watkins	Southeastern.
Lizzie Watson	Twentieth Section.
M. Lon Willoughby	Keystone.

Total, 112.

The number sent from each school is as follows:—

Weccacoe	3	G. W. Nebinger	4
Mt. Vernon	4	Ringgold	4
Southeastern	3	Northwestern	4
Southwestern	4	Locust Street	4
Keystone	4	Northwestern	4
Madison	4	Wyoming	4
Hancock	4	Monroe	4
Lincoln	4	Jefferson	4
Ludlow	4	Vaughan	4
Price	4	21st Section (East)	4
Rutledge	1	Manayunk	3
Levering	1	Roxborough	1
Rittenhouse	3	Harmony	1
West	1	Marshall	3
Heston	1	Belmont	2
Sherman	1	Irving	2
Landreth	1	Jackson	2
Diamond Street	1	Kenderton	1
Forest	2	Newton	4
University	1	Beck	1

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST FRAUD AND VIOLENCE.—On Monday the Jefferson Democratic Association held a meeting at No. 1022 Poplar street, Mr. Marvin A. Root, the President, in the chair, and Mr. J. P. Robbins acting as Secretary, at which the following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The disgraceful proceedings which characterized the recent Democratic City and County Conventions are calculated to bring discredit on the party, and result in a defeat of the ticket; and, whereas, the principles at stake in the coming canvass make it imperative that the proceedings of the nominating conventions should be done in a just and satisfactory manner; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Jefferson Democratic Association, having the success of the Democratic party at heart, are determined to frown down and discountenance all such disgraceful proceedings.

Resolved, That should we lend our aid and support to the recent so called Democratic City and County Nominating Conventions, we would forfeit all claims to the rights and privileges of men and Democrats.

Resolved, That we call upon the Democratic City Executive Committee to take such prompt action in the matter as they may deem most wise, and that will afford the required relief, so that the fifty thousand Democrats of the city of Philadelphia may not have cause to hang their heads in shame.

Resolved, That we call upon the different Democratic Associations of Philadelphia to take action and co-operate with us in this matter, as we believe it to be for the benefit of the Democratic party at large.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following additional appointments have been made by Mayor Fox:—

Detective—Albert Lawrence.

First District—Edward Simpson and William Maguire.

Third District—John Little.

Fourth District—James Dowling and Hugh King.

Fifth District—James Drumford.

Sixth District—Edwin McCullough and Andrew Toland.

Eighth District—John Kelley.

Tenth District—John Woods.

Eleventh District—Charles Mansfield.

Twelfth District—James C. Wilson and Michael Schoales.

Seventeenth District—William Divine.

Reserve Corps—Jesse Johnson.

FIRES.—The barn of James Gowan, at Chestnut Hill, which was destroyed by fire on Monday night, was one of the most valuable buildings of the kind in the country. Its contents, consisting of thirty tons of hay and a lot of wheat, were consumed. The cattle and horses were got out safely. The total loss is $5000. The insurance on building is $2500, in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company. The fire originated from a rocket striking the roof.

At 11:30 o'clock on Sunday night, the four-story stone grist mill on Pennypack creek, in the Twenty-third ward, owned by William H. Gordon, was totally destroyed. Loss on mill and machinery, $6000. No insurance. It was occupied by Stanton & Jester, whose loss is $4000, on which there is an insurance of $2000 in the Independent Mutual Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

YOUNG INCENDIARIES.—Yesterday afternoon, a one-story double office attached to the lumber yard of William Wester, on Broad street, above Vine, was destroyed by fire. It was owned by William G. Coldeleigh. Two boys, named Robert Divine, aged fourteen years, and James Collins, aged ten, have been arrested by Fire Marshal Blackburn on suspicion of building the fire. It seems that, while a number of lads were playing in the yard, these two went into the building, and after pouring some oil on a lot of paper, applied a match to it. Having done this, they shut the doors and windows and left. They will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Samuel Webster, a young man, was committed by Alderman Kerr this afternoon on the charge of being concerned in the burglary at the residence of C. S. Williams, No. 1219 Arch street, on Monday night, one week ago. George McIlwee, who was captured on the night of the burglary, appeared against Webster.

George Devlin yesterday was captured while breaking into a house at Fifteenth and Cuthbert streets. The family of S. P. Hastings were absent at the time, in the country. George was held for trial.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff, Commanding the West India Squadron, to be Superseded —The Reasons Therefor— Appointments by the President—Army Orders.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The President and the Virginia Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President received despatches this morning from prominent Virginia Republicans confirmatory of the telegrams which appeared in the public prints relative to the Virginia election. They indicate a success of the Conservative ticket by a majority of 20,000. The best informed politicians here concede the election of Walker for Governor.

Admiral Hoff,

now commanding the West India station, will soon be relieved and ordered home. Admiral Poore, in command of the Navy Yard here, will take his place] as commander of the North Atlantic squadron. It is said that Hoff has been more gracious towards the Spaniards in and around Cuba than the strict letter of his instructions demands. There is a feeling at the Navy Department that he has given too much attention to overhauling suspected violators of the neutrality laws, and too little to the protection of American interests against over zealous Spanish authorities.

The White House.

The President threw open his doors from 10 to 11 o'clock this morning, and admitted a crowd of visitors wanting to see him, without distinction. No person of prominence went in with the crowd, which was very large. Such Senators and members as were present went away, preferring to wait until after the doors were closed, rather than have their business revealed to the public.

Soldiers' Monument.

W. P. Lasalle, chairman of the organization of Union war prisoners, had an interview with the President relative to securing his aid and co-operation in the erection of a monument to the Union soldiers who died in Rebel prisons or from disease contracted therein. The President promised to do all he could, and suggested that the association agree upon some plan of operation and then get to work.

Brevet Major-General Daniel Butterfield

being on the rolls of the regular army, it became necessary for the Secretary of War to grant him leave of absence or retire him, in order to allow him to accept the civil position of Assistant United States Treasurer at New York.

The former expedient has been adopted, and an order to that effect issued to-day. Some doubts are expressed as to the legality of this proceeding, and it is thought that it is in conflict with the act of Congress prohibiting an officer of the army or navy from accepting a civil office and at the same time retaining their position in the army.

Appointments by President Grant.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President to-day made the following appointments:—

Hamilton Taylor, Collector of Customs for Pearl river, District of Mississippi; Hiram A. Burt to be Collector of Customs of Superior, District of Michigan; and Henry P. Rolfe, United States Attorney for District of New Hampshire.

Naval Orders.

Surgeon P. J. Horwitz has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., from the 1st of October next; Surgeon Edward Gilchrist has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders, from the 1st of October next; Surgeon Samuel Jackson has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, from the 20th of September next, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pook has been detached from the Boston Navy Yard and ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Yard. Naval Constructor J. Hanscom has been detached from the Portsmouth, N. H., Yard and ordered to the Boston Yard. Assistant Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook has been detached from the Portsmouth Yard and ordered to the Philadelphia Yard.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Triumph of the Walker Ticket.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The following despatch was sent this morning by the Chairman of the Walker State Executive Committee to President Grant:—

RICHMOND, July 7, 1869.—Mr. President:—On behalf of the State Executive Committee of the Walker party, I congratulate you upon the triumph of your policy in Virginia. The gratitude of the people for your liberality is greatly enlivened by the overwhelming majority by which that policy prevails. R. T. DANIEL.

To his Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

Walker's majority in the State is estimated, by additional returns this morning, at forty thousand. Both branches of the Legislature are undoubtedly carried by the Walker men. This district elects eleven Walker men to the Legislature. The returns upset the calculations of the Wells men, based upon the vote by color, some of the blackest counties having given large majories for Walker.

DELAWARE.

After the Filibusters.

On Wednesday evening, when the United States officers were in search of the Cuban filibusters who attempted to leave New York, orders were sent to Dr. Nolen, Collector for this Port, to take the revenue cutter attached to this station, and cruise in the lower part of Delaware bay, in pursuit of any of the party, some of whom it was thought might rendezvous in the neighborhood of the Breakwater. Before any active measures had been taken, further than to get up steam on the cutter, however, the orders were countermanded, and our genial Collector was spared his naval expedition, and the peaceful ripples of the bay were not disturbed by the echoes of his warlike guns. Order reigned at the Breakwater, and no collision occurred for us to report.—*Wilmington Commercial of yesterday.*

A Woman Falls into a Well and is Drowned.

The same journal reports this shocking calamity:—This morning a terrible accident occurred at Mr. Cleland's farm on the Newport pike, near this city, by which the wife of Mr. Hurst, the farmer of the place, lost her life. There is a well on the place which adjoins the house, and into the top of which there is an opening from the cellar to permit things to be lowered in order to keep them cool. The well is thirty feet deep below the level of the cellar floor. This morning Mrs. Hurst, in lowering some butter or something of the kind from the cellar down into the well, lost her balance and fell down the well. She gave an alarm and her husband ran to her assistance. He managed to get her to the top of the well, when her hold gave way and she fell back again. A second time he raised her slowly almost to the top and once more she fell back into the water, and by the time that assistance had arrived, and she was hoisted for the third time, she was found to be dead. Deceased was a woman of about middle age.

Coroner Pendergrast held an inquest on her remains this morning, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Virginia Election—Cuban Affairs in New York—A Traitor Waylaid.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Irish Church Bill—The New French Cable—The Status of the French and Spanish Ministries.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Traitor to the Cuban Cause.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Henry W. French, who betrayed the Cuban cause, and who is the main witness for the Government in the case against General Golcuoria, pending before Commissioner Betts, had a narrow escape when that examination was adjourned. Many Cubans present at the examination had formed a determination to waylay and perhaps kill him as he should leave the building, and they laid in wait for that purpose, and threw out regular pickets to give notice of his approach and intercept him. Marshal Barlow becoming aware of their plans, had French conveyed through the rear part of the building to Read street, where he made his exit by a private door, and was soon out of reach of those lying in wait for him.

The Money Market.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 7—1 P. M.—Money market active at 7 3-16. Gold opened at 135¼, went gradually down to 134½; present quotation, 134⅝. Large sales to procure currency and a further rise in bonds at London are the cause of the decline in the premium. Governments are slightly off, but firm; large sales have been effected to realize at their present quotations; decline from ⅛ to ¼. Southern securities dull. Georgia 6s off at 80½. Louisiana better at 70; Levee 6s, 7¼. Express stocks weak; Cumberland, 30; American, 40½; United States, 70. The Stock market is feverish, with heavy sales; Erie, 28⅝; preferred, 54½; New York Central, 189⅝; Northwestern, 80; do. preferred, 94⅝; Pittsburg, 103¾; Pacific Mail, 89¼; Reading, 97¼; St. Paul, 73; do. preferred, 85.

The Arrested Cubans.

The examination in the case of General Gotcuoria, commander of the Cuban expedition, continued before United States Commissioner this morning. Deputy Marshal Davies deposed that he went on the vessel H. M. Cool; saw defendant's trunk, a quantity of Cuban bonds, silk banners, case of powder, printing press, and papers, revolvers, rifles, and loose cartridges.

E. G. Reed, Navy Officer, testified.—Had seen defendant relative to munitions of war, and was to furnish him with submarine torpedoes, and had furnished fuses.

Deputy-Marshal Christie described the capture of the steamer Cool, June 29, with 120 Cubans on board.

French, the traitor, was recalled, and identified certain articles of uniform.

FROM EUROPE.

The New French Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

BREST, July 7.—Despatches through the new cable from the Great Eastern report that on Tuesday at noon she had run 1524 and had paid out 1700 knots of cable. She reports that a heavy gale prevailed on Monday night, but she weathered it finely. All well on board. The signals are still good.

The French Ministry.

PARIS, July 7.—The *Patrie* denies the reports that ministerial changes are imminent.

Evacuation of Rome.

La France has an article to-day denying the story of the contemplated evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

The Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, July 7.—The Ministerial crisis is over. Zorilla is appointed Minister of Justice; Martos, of Public Works; and Beccara, of the Colonies.

The Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Daily News* has an editorial to-day on the proceedings of the House of Lords last evening. The article says the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from which it entered, and will be much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendment made by the Lords, and it will be their duty to restore the bill to its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure. They prudently abstained from rejecting it, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Figures of the Election.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Up to 1 o'clock to-day despatches received here show that Walker carries the State by 40,000 majority, and the Legislature by 40 on joint ballot. The following Walker candidates for Congress are certainly elected:—

McKenzie, Seventh district; Milne, Sixth district; Gibson, Eighth district; Ridgeway, Fifth district; Segar, Congressman at large.

The following Wells Congressmen are elected: Platte, Second district; Porter, Third district; Norton (colored), First district.

All the telegrams of this morning give overwhelming gains for Walker, so large as to divest the result of the interest of doubt. The Walker men are assembling in the streets in great crowds, cheering over the returns.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Paying Interest in Gold.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.

R. J. Tunstall publishes a card in to-day's *Democrat*, saying that the New York *Evening Post* could not with any truth assert that he represented himself in any official position in regard to Missouri paying interest in gold, and giving figures to show how the matter stands. The letter is voluminous.

Free of Disease.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 7.—The United States steamer Penobscot has arrived at the Navy Yard from quarantine, free of disease.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	190¾	West. Union Tel.	37¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	97¾	Toledo and Wabash.	71
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	107¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	72¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	Adams Express	59
Chi. and W. W. pref.	94¾	Wells, Fargo	26¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	115¾	United States	69
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	150	Tennessee 6s, New	67
Pacific M. S.	89¾	Gold	134¾

Market active.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 C & A 6s,'83	88¾	100 sh Phil & E	.bb. 31
$16000 5-20s, 65, cp	178¾	100 do	31
$3000 Phila & E 6s, c.	88	100 sh Read	...rg&l. 48 59
$800 City 6s, New c.	100	200 do	...ls. 48¾
$2000 Leh 6s	...ls. 88¾	100 do	...rg&l. 48¾
5 sh Leh Val	...opg. 56	100 do	48¾
36 do	...d bill. 55¾	200 do	...ls.2d&l.48 81
100 sh Penna	..rec.c. 56¾	400 do	...2d&l.48 81
18 sh Lit Sch R.d b	49¾	400 do	48 81

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	...ls. 100	300 sh St Nich Coal.	2 1-16
$3800 do	...2d. 100	36 sh Leh Val R.	...ls. 56
$600 do	100	1 sh Cam & Am R.	130¾
$7000 Leh gold l	...ls. 94		s5wn. 130¾
$1000 C & A 6s, 83	2d 93	400 sh Ocean Oil	⅝
$10000 Am Gold	134⅝	50 sh N Y & Mid	4 81
$1000 do	...2d. 134¾	200 do	...s30wn. 4 81
5 sh Penna	56¾	500 sh Read	...b5&l. 49
1000 sh N Y & M. b60.	4¾		

PERUVIAN MONITORS.

Their Acquisition by Cuba.

Writes a Washington correspondent on the 3d instant:—

The monitors purchased by Peru in the United States, the Cubans think, will finally turn up on the coasts of the isle. The subject of their detention at New Orleans was fully discussed at the time. But of late the correspondence between Senor Garcia y Garcia, the Minister of Peru at Washington, and Mr. Seward, has been published. The notes were exchanged just before the sailing of these vessels. Says Senor Garcia, under date of September 10, 1868, to Mr. Seward:—"Honored as I was by an interview with you on the 8th instant, when you informed me officially that Peru could remove from the jurisdiction of the United States her ships of war without restriction or condition of any kind, I esteem it my duty to manifest to your Excellency the appreciation of this fact, and to say that my Government will welcome with much satisfaction this new testimony of consideration which the United States has been disposed to accord to it." * * * "Conformably to the intimation of your Excellency, I conferred on the same day with his Excellency the Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, respecting the instructions to be sent to the Collector at New Orleans." * * *

There is no doubt, from this, that the monitors may be directed at any time towards the coasts of Cuba, and without any infraction of the rules of honor. And the probability of such action is so much the stronger now, from the fact that Peru has recognized the Cubans as belligerents; and the matters in dispute between that country and Spain, and submitted to the United States for arbitration and settlement, seem to be now in the same state as before their submission.

As Spain and the republic of Peru were not at the time in active hostility, Mr. Seward felt justified in his action by the settled law of nations. Hautefille says:—"The duties that a state of war imposes upon neutrals refer especially and essentially to this state. When that ceases, from whatever circumstance, if for only a time, then equally ceases the duties of neutrals; and peace is, with reference to them, in every respect re-established during the suspension of hostilities. They recover all the rights, modified as they previously were by the existence of war, and can exercise them during the time fixed for a truce, if this has been fixed by agreement, and until the fact shall be communicated to them officially of a renewal of hostilities in case no time is fixed as to the suspension of warlike movements." In the correspondence which passed, Senor Garcia demanded of the United States Government that which was conceded by Mr. Seward, not as a matter of favor, but as a right.

A Thespian "Onpleasantness."

It was broadly hinted in theatrical circles last night, as also among the select few of the newspaper press who do the dramatics, and the promiscuous many who do the managers and have free access to the regions behind the scenes, that Manager Tayleure, the right-hand man of Manager Fisk, had seriously damaged the person of Mr. Dominick Murray in a hand-to-hand conflict at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the afternoon of the day then current. From what could be learned from various sources, it would appear that Mr. Tayleure had once, in his official capacity, discharged from the theatre of which he had charge one Madlle Fiddes, otherwise Mrs. Murray, wife of the victim of the strife hereinbefore mentioned; and that, incited by injudicious friends, Mr. Murray had thrown up his London engagement and hastened to New York for the purpose of castigating Mr. Tayleure at the earliest opportunity. That he had frequently threatened in public places to punish the said Tayleure; that Mr. Tayleure, hearing of these threats, but in no wise dreading the execution of the same, went for Mr. Murray at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, and did then and there so belabor him as to render him unable to do further battle. This is one story. Another is to the effect that Mr. Murray was not badly punished, but was only a little bruised; and still another has it that the set-to between the knights of the buskin was a contest in which both displayed great skill and pluck, and which was witnessed by a large concourse of respectable citizens, who applauded the extempore "millers" with the most commendable impartiality. All informants, however, unite in asserting that there was a battle, and that several hard blows were struck, and that there is fair prospect of another meeting at no late day, when the combatants can once more give evidence of their skill in the manly art to delighted multitudes.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

GENERALITIES.

Fort Pulaski.

Under the direction of Colonel William Ludlow, of the United States Engineer Corps, the work of rebuilding and renovating Fort Pulaski has been rapidly pushed forward for the last six weeks. A force of thirty-five men at present are employed in building up the water battery, and as soon as the work is completed four ten-inch and two fifteen-inch guns will be mounted, giving the fort the heaviest ordnance ever placed at this point.—*Savannah (Ga.) Advertiser, July 1.*

Cruelties in the Papal Army.

A former zouave in the Papal army contributes to the *Elberfeld Gazette* a sickening account of the state of the troops and the way in which they are treated. Last year seven hundred soldiers deserted, one hundred and fifty of whom were unfortunately retaken. When this occurs the deserter is led back to his company. "Generally a rope is in readiness which has laid three days in salt and water. The whole company are then marched past the bench to which their comrade is bound, and each must give him a blow. He may consider himself fortunate if the company consists only of one hundred men, for that is the smallest number of stripes ever given. He is then kept eight hours with his hands and feet bound together across his back. Afterwards the doctor comes, who generally declares that he must be sent to the hospital. In a single company seven deserters were thus punished in a short time, each of whom required at least eight weeks in the hospital before he could walk." One was so injured as to be disabled for life; another is said to have died.

An Opinion Confirmed.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:—

"The Republicans have done badly in renominating six of the unpopular, odious, faithless, and worthless representatives by whom they were disgraced last session."

Republicans, in all such cases, should hesitate not for an instant how to act. No "worthless representative" should be voted for. If a convention put such an one in nomination, let the people repudiate him. In this way only can the Legislature be purified. Those who have so gallantly carried on the fight against corruption and extravagance should be vigilant and determined. No compromise or deviation should be thought of now.

BASE BALL.—The famous Harvard College Base Ball Club of Boston will play the Athletics of this city on Friday, the 9th inst., at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. The game will commence at 2:30 o'clock.

CASUALTY.—Michael McGurk, living at No. 916 Beach street, had his thigh broken this morning at the rolling mill of Rowland & Co., on Beach street, above Poplar. He was taken to the St. Mary's Hospital.

—Cognac, the great brandy town, is